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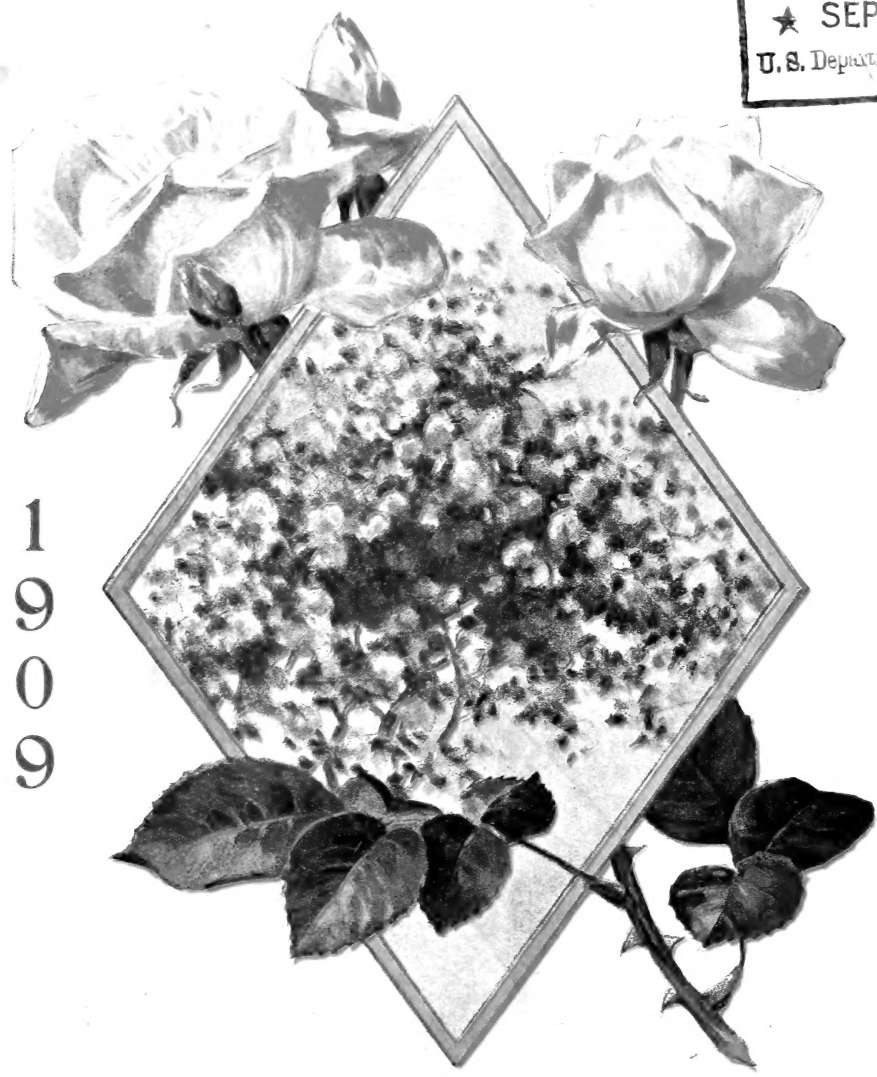
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SEEDS AND PLANTS

POULTRY SUPPLIES
GARDEN TOOLS

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HARRIS SEED COMPANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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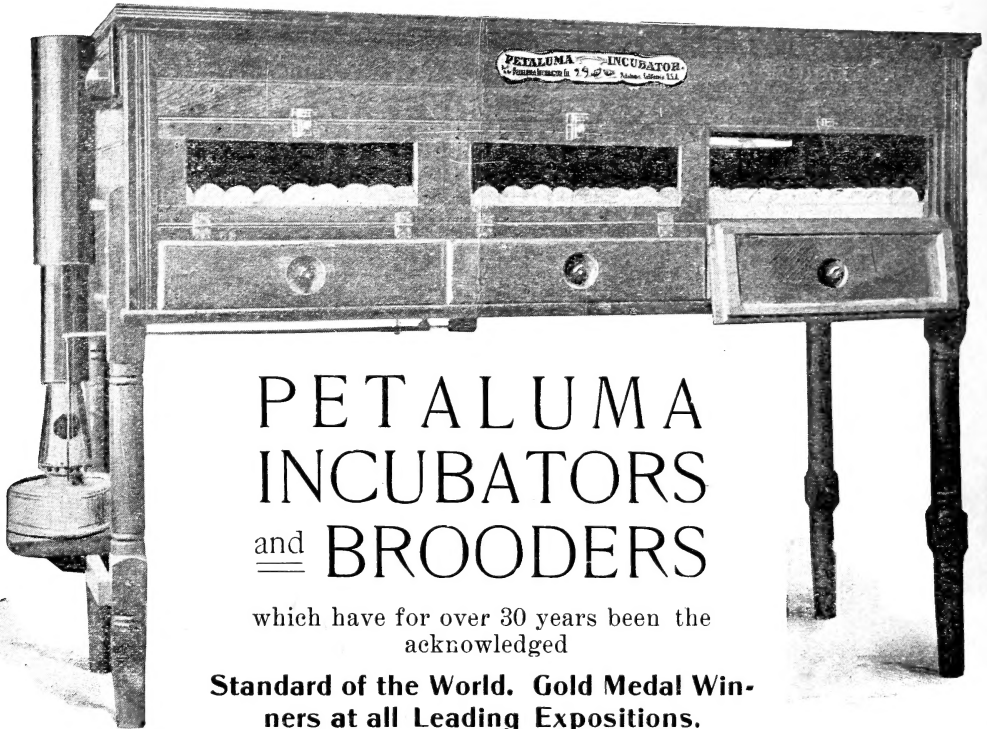
P. M. PRICE
PRESIDENT.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

In addition to our Seed and Plant Business, we also carry a full and complete line of everything in the way of

Poultry Supplies

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The PETALUMA is recognized as the best machine by all prominent breeders and fanciers, because it has been the leader for thirty years and hatches as well on top of the highest mountains as in the valleys, in the tropic as well as in the temperate zone. **You cannot find its equal.**

More PETALUMA Incubators and Brooders are used than all other makes combined, in all that great section of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, which is more than one-third of the entire United States, and the Petaluma is fast making its way into the hands of the leading Eastern poultrymen. As rapidly as its merits become known does it supplant all other kinds. Illustrated catalogue free. Write for one at once.

In addition to Incubators and Brooders, we carry a full supply of

**Bone and Alfalfa Cutters, Spray Pumps and Bellows,
Drinking Fountains and Feed Troughs, Poultry Foods
and Remedies, and Books for Poultrymen.**

 **IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.**

Write us for anything you may need in the way of poultry supplies.

HARRIS SEED CO., 1362 H STREET
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE HARRIS SEED COMPANY INCORPORATED

**SEEDS AND PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK
GARDEN TOOLS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES**

No. 1632 H STREET

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To Patrons and the Public: We have recently succeeded to the ownership of this company and entered into the business of selling seeds, plants, nursery stock, garden tools and poultry supplies, fully impressed with the belief that San Diego is entitled to, and will support a store of this kind which will compare favorably with her larger stores in other lines, and with those of similar character in other cities.

We have provided ample capital to carry on such an establishment, and by the time this catalogue reaches you, we will have a stock that will be creditable to this or any other city.

Our seeds, plants and nursery stock we buy for cash, direct from the most reliable growers, at prices that permit us to compete with any reliable seed house on this Coast.

It will be our constant aim to handle only the best in our line, and by fair treatment and prompt attention to your needs to merit your patronage.

This, our first annual catalogue, has been prepared by one of the most competent horticulturists of the State, hence you can depend upon the cultural directions and descriptive matter being reliable as applied to Southern California.

Thanking our friends and patrons for past favors, and soliciting their continued patronage, we remain,

Very truly yours,

HARRIS SEED COMPANY,

BY P. M. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

INTRODUCTORY.

GOOD SEED.

The seed is but the embryo of the future plant. Its development depends as much upon the preparation of the soil, timely planting, watering and cultivation, as upon the seed. Good seed that will bring satisfactory results in the hands of the experienced and careful grower may fail when planted by the inexperienced or careless. If ten persons buy seed from the same package, and nine succeed in making them grow successfully, and one fails and pronounces the seed worthless, the proper conclusion would be, that the seed was good and that the judgment of the one was an error.

Before condemning the seedsman, the purchaser whose seeds have failed to grow, should first consider whether or not:—the season was right, the soil in proper condition, the weather favorable; that he planted neither too deep, nor too shallow and that the ground was kept sufficiently moist yet not too soggy.

THE HOME GARDEN AND LAWN.

Much of the soil in Southern California is lacking in vegetable mold (humus), and this it is necessary to supply as a first step in the preparation of the soil and can be most conveniently and economically done by a liberal application of stable manure, which should be plowed or spaded under. Top dressing should be of well rotted, pulverized manure or commercial fertilizer; the latter, however, should not come in contact with young and tender plants, as it is liable to injure them. Having prepared the ground by a liberal use of fertilizer and thorough working until the soil is loose and friable, it is ready for such vegetable seeds or plants as are suited to the season. Where the cultivation is to be by hand, space may be economized by planting the rows from 12 to 24 inches apart according to the growth of the plant, and which will allow room for a shallow trench between the rows in which to run water for irrigating. By this method of watering, moisture reaches the roots of the plants by sub-irrigation, leaving the top soil about the plant drier and warmer than where spraying or sprinkling is resorted to. Where water is shot from a hose the ground is beaten hard, so that by a few daily repetitions of this method

of watering the ground becomes so solid that the moisture only penetrates a very little way, and a few hours sun dries it out. One irrigation per week, by the trench method, will keep the ground in better condition as to moisture than a daily sprinkling. As soon after each irrigation as the water has settled away from the surface, the ground should be worked over, which will allow the warmth to enter the soil, preventing, in a great measure, the evaporation of moisture and adding materially to a rapid, vigorous growth.

Weeds, of course, are a menace to any garden and should not be permitted to grow.

The depth at which different seeds should be planted, depends, first, upon their size; second, upon their strength or vitality; and third, upon the season of the year. Potatoes may be planted from 3 to 6 inches in depth; peas, beans, and corn, from 1 to 2 inches; while lettuce, parsnips, carrots and other small seeds should have but a light covering of earth, and in winter, all seeds should be covered more lightly than in summer. The time and general method of planting will be briefly given, with the description of each variety of seed or plant.

THE LAWN.

If the ground designed for the lawn is heavy adobe soil, the labor of preparation is quite a serious task. It is necessary that it be broken up to a depth of 12 inches, and a liberal supply of stable manure and sand worked into the ground sufficient to make the soil loose and fertile and provide drainage; then level and rake until fine on top, and either allow to stand and settle or roll and work fine again to a depth of about an inch; it then is ready to be sown. Scatter the seed evenly over the surface, using, of Blue Grass, one pound to every fifteen feet square, or of White Clover at the rate of one pound to forty feet square. Rake seed in and cover ground with planer shavings, fine manure or other mulch. Water with great care as often as necessary. The mulch will keep the ground uniformly moist and soft and protect the washing about of seeds. Without the mulch, the ground dries in the middle of the day and much of the seed perishes after the sprouts have started, or if watered several times each day, the soil is washed from the seed and the ground becomes packed, glazed and uneven by the constant harsh use of water. After the grass is well up, and sufficiently rooted, carefully rake off the mulch (if considered necessary) and apply a thin coating of pulverized and sifted dairy manure, leaching the same into ground by watering. When the grass is about three inches high, cut and roll the surface. Use the roller after each cutting until a firm sod is formed. Fertilize once a year, in early spring, with fine well-rotted manure, and an attractive lawn should result.

GARDENING AND SMALL FRUITS FOR MARKET.

For many years, especially on the Pacific Coast, market gardening has been almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese or other foreign residents, owing largely to an aversion to this occupation by the native American, who seems to think that it does not afford sufficient financial returns nor scope for his ambition. It is a fact, however, that the raising of vegetables and small fruits for market not only gives ample opportunity to exercise ones intelligence, but demands it and is pleasant and exceedingly profitable.

It is the prevailing idea that the Chinese and Japs are dangerous competitors in this occupation by reason of cheap methods of living and consequent ability to cheapen prices, but this impression is evidently unfounded as vegetables and small fruits bring higher prices in Southern California than any where in the United States, and in this climate when every day in the year is a seed time and harvest, the little brown foreigners are making plenty of money. The small valleys in our home county (San Diego), with their sandy loam soil and abundance of water at reasonable cost, afford exceptional opportunities for the market gardener. The local market is not nearly supplied by local growers. The greater portion of the berries, celery and many other products are shipped in from the North.

The market gardener is usually experienced in his business and these general hints are not designed for such, but only for the beginner, and even to him are simply intended to encourage further investigation as to details.

One general suggestion may be made for the benefit of the beginner and the newcomer; that in the gardening business in Southern California something may be seasonably planted each day in the year, and every day something may be harvested. There is no season of idleness because of dormant nature and no period of the year that the soil does not yield an income. "The yield," does not apply to Southern California.

SETTING OF PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., AND THEIR CARE.

The home orchard and garden, whether it be on a city lot or a farm is an important contribution to the health, comfort and support of a family, also a pleasure in seeing things grow. Plants, including tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, pepper, sweet potato and straw-berry should have well prepared, fertile and friable soil, and be set in somewhat deeper than they were in the temporary bed. Makes a hole sufficiently large and deep to admit the roots of the plant without cramping; insert the plant and fill the hole about the plant with water.

Reference Table Showing at a Glance the Best Time to Plant Different Kinds of Seeds and Plants.

VARIETY.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Artichoke, Globe			S	S								
Asparagus — Seed		S	S	S								
Asparagus — Roots	P	P	P								P	P
Beet, Table varieties	S	S	S	S			S	S	S			
Beans, Broad or English	S	S							S	S	S	S
Beans, Dwarf or Bush		S	S	S	S	S						
Beans, Pole			S	S	S							
Broccoli	S	S					S	S	S	S	S	S
Brussels Sprouts	S	S					S	S	S	S	S	S
Cabbage, Early — Seeds	S	S	S					S	S	S	S	S
Cabbage, Early — Plants		P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P
Cabbage, Late — Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Cabbage, Late — Plants					P	P	P					
Carrot	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower — Seeds	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower — Plants		P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P
Chervil		S	S	S	S				S	S		
Chives	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P
Collards		S	S	S	S							
Chicory		S	S	S	S							
Corn, Sweet			S	S	S	S						
Corn Salad	S	S	S	S				S	S	S		
Cress	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Cucumber			S	S	S	S						
Dandelion		S	S	S				S	S			
Egg Plant — Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Egg Plant — Plants				P	P	P	P					
Endive	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Garlic — Sets	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P
Horseradish — Sets	P	P	P	P								
Kale	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S	S
Kohl Rabi	S	S	S	S				S	S	S		
Leek	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Lettuce	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Melons, Musk and Water			S	S	S	S						
Mustard	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Okra			S	S	S	S						
Onion — Seeds		S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	
Onion — Sets	P	P	P	P						P	P	P
Parsley	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Parsnip	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	
Peas	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Pepper — Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Pepper — Plants				P	P	P	P					
Potato — Sets		P	P	P	P		P	P				
Potato, Sweet — Plants				P	P	P						
Pumpkin			S	S	S	S						
Radish	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rhubarb — Seeds		S	S	S								
Rhubarb — Roots	P	P	P								P	P
Salsify		S	S	S								
Spinach	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Tobacco		S	S	S	S							
Tomato — Seeds	S	S	S	S	S							
Tomato — Plants			P	P	P	P						
Turnip		S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S		
Turnip, Swede or Ruta Baga		S	S	S	S	S	S					
Herbs			S	S	S				S			
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.												
Beet, Sugar		S	S	S	S					S	S	
Beet, Mangel Wurzel, for stock		S	S	S	S					S	S	
Clover, Scarlet Italian								S	S	S	S	
Clover, Other sorts		S	S	S				S	S	S		
Grass, Bermuda			S	S	S	S			S	S		
Grass, Other sorts	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Millet, German		S	S	S	S	S						
Sorghum or Sugar Cane			S	S	S	S	S					

YEARLY CALENDAR FOR THE GARDEN ECONOMIC.

JANUARY.

In warm sections beans and peas may be planted and in general it is safe to plant the following: Beet, carrot, chicory, endive, lettuce, parsnip, radish, salsify in the open and cucumber, egg-plant, pepper and tomato in hot-bed. Early potatoes may also be planted and such roots as asparagus, horseradish and rhubarb. Keen judgment is called for in seed sowing during January for in our coldest sections many on this list are rather risky to plant so early, especially if late cold rains come to rot and frosts follow to bite.

FEBRUARY.

Potatoes may be freely planted this month and throughout California in general will thrive better from start to finish than those planted in any other month. All the seeds and plants on last month's list may also be planted now and in addition put in strawberry plants and seeds of kale, onion, spinach and turnip. Don't forget deciduous fruit trees, shrubs and vines, all of which should be planted in February.

MARCH.

During this month one can plant freely of all vegetables. Unless in cold sections plant artichoke, beans, corn, egg-plant, melons, pumpkins and squashes. It should be remembered that in ordinary locations lettuce and radishes may be planted out every month of the year, especially in the south end of the state and in citrus-growing sections in general. In warm soils in warm sections citrus trees may be put out in March though best left until April.

APRIL.

Do not longer defer the planting out of egg-plant, peppers and tomatoes, also sweet potato plants, but be careful in handling the latter that the roots do not get dry as it hinders growth. In other plants you may set out cabbage, cauliflower, horseradish, onion sets and rhubarb. Nearly the full list of seed possibilities for this month is as follows: asparagus, beet, beans, cabbage (late), carrot, cauli-

flower, corn (sweet), cucumber, lettuce, melon (water and musk), onion, parsnip, peas, pumpkin, radish, squash, tomato and turnip.

MAY.

This is the great squash month, those planted during May usually bring the best returns. Watch your sweet corn and potatoes closely and see that both are properly hilled and cultivated; the corn should also be irrigated and the surface soil kept loose. The vegetable list for May is here given: beans, cabbage (seeds and plants), carrot, cauliflower (plants), corn (sweet), cucumber, egg-plant (seeds or plants), lettuce, melons musk or water), onion (seeds or sets), peas, peppers (seeds or plants), potato (sweet, plants), pumpkin, radish, spinach, tomato (seeds or plants), and turnips.

JUNE.

While some things are in order for planting during June it is peculiarly a month of care and heavy garden responsibilities. Neglect in irrigation or cultivation, or both, may render useless all work done up to date. Left back to some of the same planting the foregoing may discourage the following may still be profitably planted: seeds of beans, cabbage (late), corn, cress, cucumbers, lettuce, okra, melons, peas and parsnip. In plants: egg-plant, horseradish, rhubarb, strawberry and tomato. But with all planting look well to care and culture.

JULY.

This is a most trying and drying month in the garden and seeds sown will need special treatment to prevent their drying out and perishing through the rapid evaporation of moisture from the surface soil. All seeds should be covered with a mulch of some sort in order to insure success. With the care suggested you may plant: beans (green and Lima), beets, cabbage (late), cauliflower, lettuce, melon (cassaba), radishes, potatoes, spinach, squash, tomatoes (for winter crop, in warm spots), and turnips. With the latter and radishes the water supply must be unstinted or they will be tough and strong in taste.

CALENDAR CONTINUED

AUGUST.

Potatoes for a late crop may still be planted. Peas for late crop may now be sown. Onion sets, rhubarb (roots of winter kinds), and pepper plants should be put in now. Tomatoes for winter gardening may still be planted, though but few sections are sufficiently immune from frosts to warrant the expenditure of time and money. Planting of the following may still be done: beet, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, carrot, lettuce, onion, parsnip, peas and turnip. Cucumber and egg-plant in a few choice winter-fruited gardens may prove good crops to sow now.

SEPTEMBER.

Along about Christmas when all vegetables are scarce and therefore high in price, we may, if in a favored locality, have fine, succulent crops of beans, peas, onions and potatoes if we plant during the first week of this month and do not in any way neglect them. Transplant to the garden late cabbage and cauliflower plants and put in onion sets. Keep up the supply of lettuce, radishes and spinach. Look well to the water and soil culture for these are trying days.

OCTOBER.

He who dwells in the "frostless belt" may eat fine green peas early in the new year if he plants them in October. This is not by any means a planting month but rather a month of seed time and harvest. Those who practice green manuring should plant peas and vetches for turning under in the spring. Among hardy succulents for the table to keep on planting

onions, spinach and radishes and if one has facilities sufficient he should sow tomatoes and peppers and carry the plants along under protection so as to have a large, vigorous lot to plant when danger of killing frosts is over.

NOVEMBER.

Plant onion sets, asparagus and rhubarb roots and strawberry plants but see that the latter are well supplied with water in case sufficient rain does not fall. Set plants of cabbage, cauliflower, celery. Plant seeds of beets, cabbage, cauliflower, carrot and onion for late winter eating if your local winter temperature will allow. November is a good month for weeds so one must keep the soil stirred in order to discourage them as well as various insects which exposure to cold weather will destroy. Don't plant too freely of tender plants for the coldest weather is yet to come.

DECEMBER.

With the closing of the old year we turn again to the planting list of the first month, for many of the same garden operations are now in vogue—many of the same crops may be this month planted. Keep up the table relishes with still another crop of lettuce, radish and spinach. Asparagus, horseradish and rhubarb roots should go into the soil, also more strawberry plants. Seeds may be sown of beets, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, onion, parsley, pea, and turnip. The greatest returns for winter vegetables are obtained during the latter half of this month; note if you have correctly timed your plantings to meet the demand and note down for future guidance the proper time to sow.

NON-WARRANTY.

Our stock is grown by experienced men, and great care is taken to have everything true to name, but we wish it distinctly understood that we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any of the seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they must be returned and the money for them will be refunded.

USEFUL HINTS FOR THE FARMER AND PLANTER

SOWING TABLE FOR THE GARDEN

Quantity of seed required to produce a given number of plants, or to sow a given quantity of ground

Artichoke.....	1 oz to 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	1 oz to 30 hills
Asparagus.....	1 oz to 60 feet of drill, 500 plants	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz to 100 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill	Okra.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb to 75 hills	Onion Seed.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Beet.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill	Onion, Top Sets.....	1 lb to 60 ft of row
Broccoli.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets.....	1 lb to 75 ft of row
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Parsnip.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Parsley.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz to 150 ft of drill	Peas.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz to 1000 plants
Celery.....	1 oz to 5000 plants	Pumpkin.....	1 oz to 25 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Radish.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Corn.....	1 lb to 150 hills	Salsify.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Cress.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Sage.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz to 100 hills	Spinach.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Egg Plant.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz to 50 hills
Endive.....	1 oz to 3000 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz to 15 hills
Kale.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz to 3000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz to 10,000 plants
Leek.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Turnip, Early.....	1 oz to 75 ft of drill
Lettuce.....	1 oz to 5000 plants	Turnip, Rutabaga.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at regular distances apart.

Distance Apart. No. of Plants.	Distance Apart. No. of Plants.	Distance Apart. No. of Plants.
3 inches by 4 inches.....522,720	4 1/2 by 4 1/2 feet.....2,150	14 feet by 14 feet.....222
4 inches by 4 inches.....392,040	5 feet by 1 foot.....8,712	15 feet by 15 feet.....193
6 inches by 6 inches.....174,240	5 feet by 2 feet.....4,356	16 feet by 16 feet.....170
1 foot by 1 foot.....43,560	5 feet by 3 feet.....2,904	16 1/2 feet by 16 1/2 feet.....160
1 1/2 feet by 1 1/2 feet.....19,360	5 feet by 4 feet.....2,178	17 feet by 17 feet.....150
2 feet by 1 foot.....21,780	5 feet by 5 feet.....1,742	18 feet by 18 feet.....134
2 feet by 2 feet.....10,890	5 1/2 feet by 5 1/2 feet.....1,440	19 feet by 19 feet.....120
2 1/2 feet by 2 1/2 feet.....6,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....1,200	20 feet by 20 feet.....108
3 feet by 1 foot.....14,520	6 1/2 feet by 6 1/2 feet.....1,031	25 feet by 25 feet.....69
3 feet by 2 feet.....7,260	7 feet by 7 feet.....888	30 feet by 30 feet.....48
3 feet by 3 feet.....4,840	8 feet by 8 feet.....680	33 feet by 33 feet.....40
3 1/2 feet by 3 1/2 feet.....3,555	9 feet by 9 feet.....537	40 feet by 40 feet.....27
4 feet by 1 foot.....10,890	10 feet by 10 feet.....435	50 feet by 50 feet.....17
4 feet by 2 feet.....5,445	11 feet by 11 feet.....360	60 feet by 60 feet.....12
4 feet by 3 feet.....3,630	12 feet by 12 feet.....302	66 feet by 66 feet.....10
4 feet by 4 feet.....2,722	13 feet by 13 feet.....257	

SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

	Lbs. to the Acre.		Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa.....	25	Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye } (for lawn.)	75
Barley—broadcast.....	100	Grass, Italian Rye.....	30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—hills.....	40	Grass, Red Top.....	30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—drills.....	80	Grass, Timothy.....	20
Beans, Tail or Pole—hills.....	25	Grass, Hungarian.....	25
Beet, Garden.....	6	Millet.....	25
Beet, Sugar.....	6	Hemp—broadcast.....	40 to 50
Beet, Mangel Wurzel.....	6	Melon, Water—hills.....	2 to 3
Broom Corn—drills.....	12	Melon, Musk—hills.....	2
Buckwheat—broadcast.....	45	Oats—broadcast.....	80
Cabbage—in beds to cover an acre } after transplanting.	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	Onions, for Dry Bulbs—drills.....	4
Carrot—drills.....	3	Onions, for Bottom Sets.....	30
Clover, Red, alone—broadcast.....	15	Parsnip—drills.....	5
Clover, White, alone—broadcast.....	10	Peas—drills.....	50 to 80
Clover, Alsike—broadcast.....	10	Peas—broadcast.....	150
Corn, Sweet or Field—hills.....	15	Potatoes—hills.....	500 to 600
Corn, to cut green for fodder—drills or } broadcast.	125	Pumpkin—hills.....	3
Cucumber—hills.....	1 to 2	Radish—drills.....	12
Flax (when wanted for seed).....	30	Rye—broadcast.....	100
Flax (when wanted for fibre).....	50	Spinach—drills.....	12
Grass, Bermuda.....	10	Squash, Bush Varieties—hills.....	4
Grass, Crested Dogstail.....	25	Squash, Running Varieties—hills.....	3
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture).....	50	Tomato—in beds to transplant.....	1 1/2
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawns).....	150	Turnip and Rutabaga—drills.....	2
Grass, Orchard.....	40	Turnip and Rutabaga—broadcast.....	3 to 4
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye } (for meadow.)	40	Vetches—broadcast.....	100
		Wheat—broadcast.....	100
		Wheat—drills.....	75

High-Grade



Vegetable Seeds

We pay carriage on all packet seeds sent by mail or express. We do not prepay on beans, peas, corn, onion sets, seed potatoes, etc.

ARTICHOKE.

Selected, Large Green Globe. A popular variety in the South West. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.50.

ASPARAGUS.

Culture for Home Gardens: In January plant roots two or three years old eighteen inches apart in the rows.

Large growers should not fail to send to us for a book on Asparagus culture by F. M. Hexamer. Price 50c.

Conover's Colossal. Considered the most desirable for market gardeners, being superior to all other sorts in every way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Palmetto. Similar to Conover's Colossal, very productive, of uniform size, very early and almost immune from rust. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Barr's Mammoth. The largest variety, and on that account a desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

BEANS.

The price on all beans, unless otherwise quoted, is $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cents; 1 lb., 15 cents; 5 lbs., 60 cents; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

All packets are mailed free. Seeds at pound rates add 10 cents per pound for postage. If ordered by express or mail, charges to be paid by purchaser.

Beans require a light friable soil with plenty of moisture, are sensitive to frost and do best only during the warm season. The pole varieties bear heavier crops but require poles or trellis to run on.

BEANS—BUSH, GREEN PODDED.

Extra Early Refuge. A very early variety, medium length pods; fleshy, round, seeds pink, marbled with red.

Canadian Wonder. Handsome flat pods of great length, very tender and rich; hardy and can be planted earlier than other varieties; a good winter bean.

Early Mohawk. A splendid variety; hardy and very early. Should be given trial culture.

Dwarf Horticultural. A very vigorous variety; used as a shell bean green or dried; resembling the lima bean in quality and flavor, and when nearly ripe striped with crimson or yellowish brown; is sometimes called the Cranberry bean on account of the shape and color of seed.

Stringless Green Pod. Very early; absolutely stringless; pods long and quite round.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Large, vigorous, productive; long, straight flat, light-green pods; bean light yellow, darker about the eye.

English or Broad Windsor. The celebrated broad bean of England. A rich bean of marked flavor used green, shelled like the lima. Grows on a straight stiff stalk about 2 feet high. Lb. 10 cts.

BEANS:—BUSH, WAX, POD.

Davis Kidney Wax. Hardy and productive; pods long and yellow; good for shipping and desirable as a shell bean.



GOLDEN WAX BEAN

Golden Wax. One of the most popular in cultivation; pods are long, flat, and golden yellow; seed white mottled with two shades of purplish red.

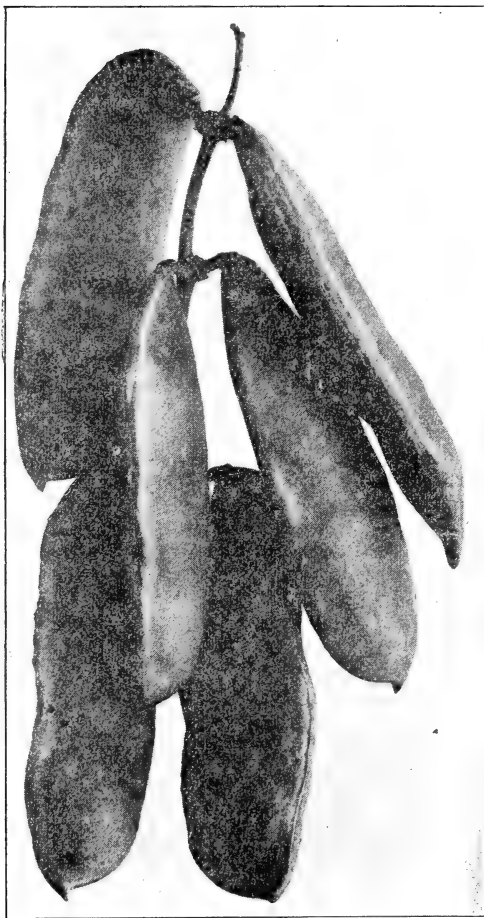
Kidney Wax. A strong grower, pods long, broad, golden yellow and stringless. Seed white with dark markings about eye. A profitable bean for the market gardener.

Black Wax. Prolific, vigorous; pods long; golden yellow; very brittle; seed black.

POLE BEANS.

Requires poles or trellis.

Horticultural. An old favorite. Pods pale green splashed with brownish red; bean pink and red; good either green or dry shelled.



BUSH LIMA BEANS

Kentucky Wonder. An excellent variety, exceedingly productive, long green pods; stringless; bean light brown.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Similar to the original Kentucky Wonder, except that it has a yellow pod and the bean is flat and of a deep mahogany color.

Scarlet Runner. A well known variety; bean large; bright scarlet. A good bean and very ornamental, having bright scarlet flowers, and bright green leaves. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cents; 1 lb., 25 cents.

Lazy Wife. A desirable green podded variety; stringless, productive, fine flavor; seed large, thick and white.

BEANS:—LIMA.

Lima beans are a nourishing and delicious bean either when used as a green shelled bean or when mature and dry, and are especially adapted to Southern California where they are grown in their greatest perfection.

Burpee's Bush. A popular bush variety; productive, large pods and beans.

Henderson Bush. Earlier than the Burpee and very productive.

King Of The Garden. A pole variety; heavy bearer and good quality; one of the best and very popular.

BEETS.

If ordered by mail add 10 cts per pound for postage.

May be sown any time of the year in Southern California; soil must be loose and rich and kept moist for successful growth.

Detroit Dark Red. One of the best table varieties; globe shaped; rich red flesh; tops small. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.

Early Blood Turnip. Top shaped; flesh deep blood red; a standard variety. Pks., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.

Long Dark Red. A desirable variety for light soil only. Flesh deep blood red and sweet. Pkts., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 60 cts.

Swiss Chard or Seakale. Stem and leaves used for greens; also largely used as a green food for chickens. A rank grower. Root not edible. Pkts., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.

Also Extra Early Egyptian, Eclipse, Edmund's Blood Turnip, etc. Pkts., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.

SUGAR AND STOCK BEETS.

French White Sugar. A very hardy variety producing large crops of very rich food for stock. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

Golden Tankard. A very large oval-shaped variety. A favorite for stock. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

Mammoth Long Red. The largest of all the mangles and the heaviest cropper. A profitable crop for stock. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Vilmorin Sugar Beet. A large light red heavy yielder. An excellent beet for stock; also extensively cultivated for sugar. $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.



EARLY ECLIPSE BEET

BROCCOLI.

Should be treated same as cauliflower, which it resembles. It is larger, taller, hardier and easier to grow.

Purple Cap. Good large heads tinged with purple. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 1 lb., \$3.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Culture same as Cauliflower or cabbage.

Improved Half Dwarfs. The standard variety. Grows to two or three feet high and the stem has from 30 to 40 small heads which are broken off and cooked like cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

CABBAGE.

A common and universally grown vegetable. Will thrive near the coast at all seasons and in the interior during the autumn, winter and spring. Sow in beds and transplant when about three inches high, to give the plants more room and prevent them from getting too spindling. When from four to six inches high, transplant to the garden or field. For horse culture, rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. For hand culture, rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the row.

Prices on all Cabbage seed, unless otherwise especially noted, is: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Cabbage Plants. We keep a constant supply of the leading varieties of cabbage plants during the greater part of the year. Price, per dozen, 10 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; for large quantities, price on application.

Henderson's Early Summer. A desirable medium early, flat headed variety.

Keeps well, and suited to summer and autumn planting.

Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop.

Red Drumhead. Large, deep red solid head. Used for pickling.

Early Jersey Wakefield. One of the best medium early varieties. Large, round, flatish heads. Is a good summer variety. Stands heat well.



FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

Premium Flat Dutch. A well known variety. Large late; excellent and solid.

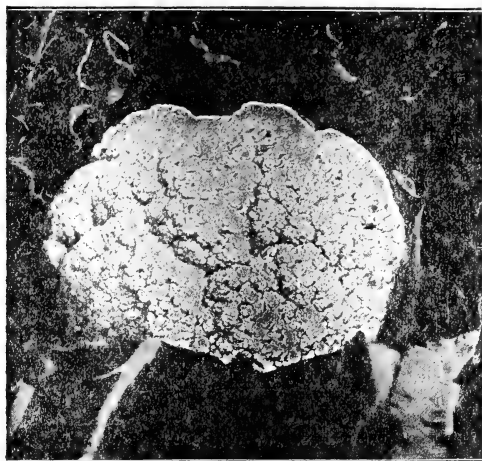
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A desirable flat head variety for summer.

Henderson's Succession. Is about two weeks later than the Early Summer. It has a low, flat head; is of a light green and very solid.

Burpee's Surehead. A very popular variety; large, round, slightly coned head; hard and firm. Other kinds in stock.

Early Winningstedt. One of the best varieties for market gardeners, heads hard and solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Chinese Cabbage. A delicious vegetable used almost exclusively by the Chinese. The flavor is a blending of cabbage and turnip. Is a valuable addition to the family garden. Price per pkt., 25 cts.; cz., \$1.00.



HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL

CAULIFLOWER.

The culture of cauliflower is much the same as that of cabbage, but is adapted to growth in cool weather only. It is a delicious vegetable and is especially popular with the home or market gardener. Plant the seeds in beds in June for fall crops and transplant about the first of August. For winter crop, seed may be sown in December and the plants set in place any time during February.

Henderson's Early Snowball. A very superior variety. Largely used by market gardeners. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Early Paris. A hardy, small variety. Easy to grow and forming good heads. Pkts., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; 1 lb., \$6.00.

Also Early Dwarf, Erfurt. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.50.; lb., \$18.00.

Plants during the season at 20 cts. per dozen; 75 cents per 100.

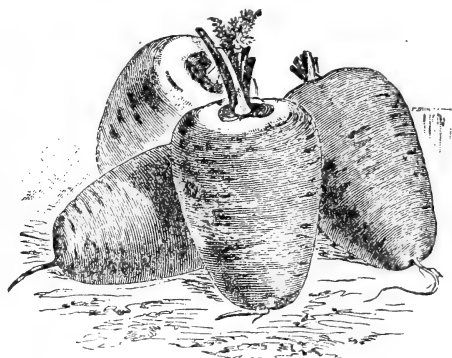
CARROTS.

Good, light loamy soil is best adapted for the growth of carrots. The short varieties may, however, be grown on heavy soil if well worked. May be sown any time from September to April. Sow in drills about eighteen inches apart. One ounce of seed to 150 feet. Three pounds to the acre.

French Forcing. The best variety for forcing. Globed shaped. Color, bright orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.

Chateney. A good general purpose variety; five or six inches long; stump rooted; about three inches thick at top; tapering slightly; bright orange color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 60 cts.

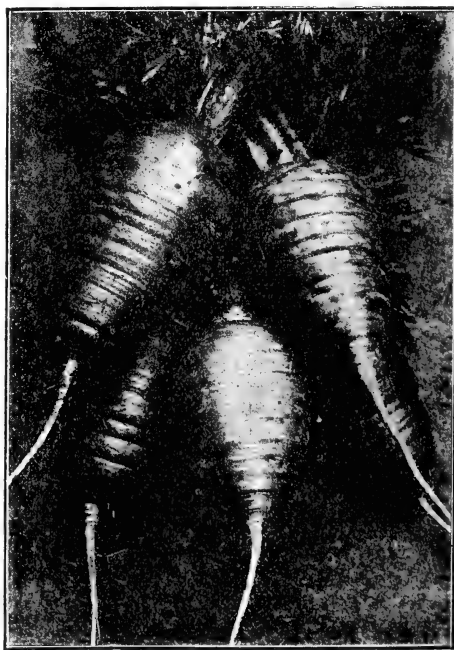
Large White Belgian. A very large white variety. Excellent for stock for which purpose it is mostly used. There is no root equal to the carrot for horses, and when fed to milch cows, produces more milk and highly colored butter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



OXHEART CARROT

Oxheart. A short, heavy, thick variety; heavy yielder and very desirable, especially for heavy soils. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Long Orange. One of the best long varieties. A heavy cropper, growing entirely under the ground, preventing the crown from becoming tough and woody. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

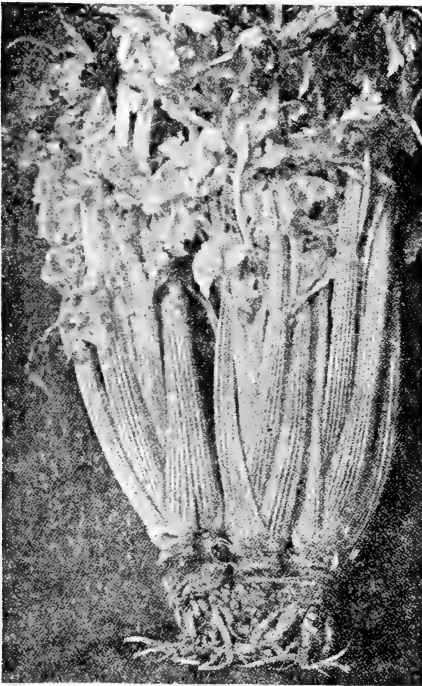


HALF LONG CARROT

Danver's Half Long. One of the best varieties and the most generally used. A heavy yielder. Color, bright orange. Length, about 8 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 60 cts.

CELERY.

Celery is essentially a market crop, but should be grown in every home garden as it is a delicious, healthful vegetable. Sow the seed in frame or open ground. When about three inches high, transplant about four inches apart in well pulverized soil to make the plants more stocky; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant in furrows or trenches about 8 or 10 inches deep, four inches apart in the trench. To blanch, draw the earth to the roots from time to time as the plants grow, thus filling up the trench. The soil should be thoroughly enriched by the liberal use of well rotted manure. One ounce of seed will produce about 5000 plants.



WHITE PLUME CELERY

White Plume. An excellent variety for fall and winter use. It is easily blanched; requires but slight banking. Pkts., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching. The very best of all the varieties. Blanches perfectly; is tender, crisp, without strings, and of exceptional flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; 1 lb., \$4.00.

New Rose. The best of the red celery; flavor is rather strong but one of the best winter varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague. Has a turnip shaped bulb with a celery flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Giant Pascal. The most popular of the green winter varieties. Stalks thick, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor; blanching easily and quickly. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CHERVIL.

Curled. Resembles parsley and is grown in the same way. Used for salads and garnishing and for flavoring. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.00.

COLLARDS.

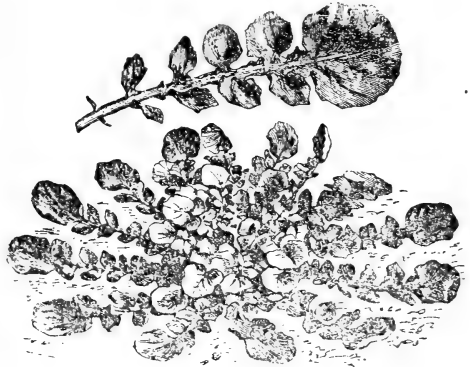
Georgia. A tall loose form of cabbage grown in the South as a substitute for cabbage, and which may be successfully grown in summer when cabbage can not. The leaves are cooked and are tender, delicate, and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CHICKORY.

Much used as a salad by the French, also as a substitute for coffee when the roots are dried and ground. The root is also very palatable when cooked. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

CORN SALAD.

Large Seeded. A salad plant used as a substitute for lettuce in salads, or may be cooked like spinach for greens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

Early Curled. Leaves finely curled like parsley. The leaves are pungent and is used to mix with lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

Corn requires a rich, loam soil and thorough cultivation. It may be planted in many localities where frost is not common, any time from February to September and enjoy roasting ears nearly the whole year. Plant in hills 2½ to 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. Thin to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill to insure good sized ears.

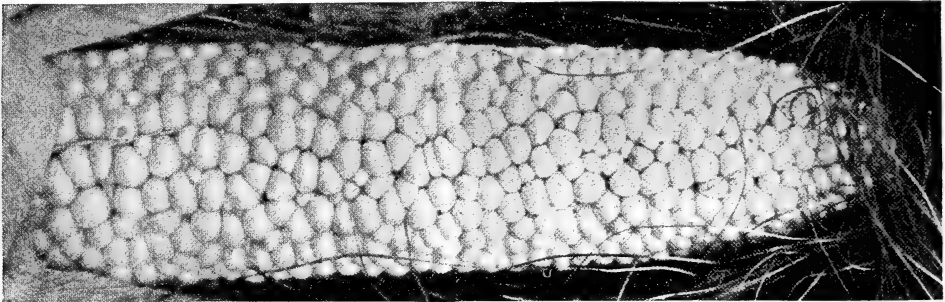
Price on all corn, not otherwise specially noted, is: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.00. If ordered by mail add 10 cts per pound for postage.

Early Minnesota. One of the earliest, with good sized ears; suitable for market or home use.

Early Mammoth. One of the best of the large varieties. Fills well; is very hardy and less liable to the attack of worms than other varieties.

Late Mammoth. The largest ears of any variety. Kernels very broad and large. The best for late crop.

Stowell's Evergreen. More used in Southern California than any other variety. A good bearer of large, well filled ears of best quality. The stalk is a rank grower and useful for dairy fodder. A favorite with market gardeners.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN SWEET CORN

Country Gentlemen. The best for family use. Has a long white cob closely filled with long white kernels irregularly on cob. It is very fine flavored and sweet.

Early White Cory. An extra early variety; very white when cooked; ears small grain of excellent quality.

Burpee's Golden Bantam. A very early variety of medium size, thickly set with delicious kernels of a rich golden color. This variety is new to Southern California. We strongly recommend it. It has no superior.

Black Mexican. Kernels bluish black when ripe, but white when ready for cooking; is very sweet and tender and a leading favorite.

FIELD CORN.

Unless otherwise specially noted, price per lb., 10 cts.; 5 lbs., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

If ordered by mail, 10cts. per pound for postage.

King Of The Earliest. A yellow dent variety. Early and a sure cropper.

Longfellow. A yellow flint variety. Large ear; small cob and a heavy yielder.

King Philip. An old Eastern favorite. Very early; long ears, grains coppery red. A satisfactory variety for this section.

Australian Extra Early. A white large grained variety. Hardy; a good yielder; very early and altogether a very desirable variety. Does well in this section.

Leaming. The best yellow corn on the market. A rank growing leafy stalk makes it valuable for fodder as well as grain. Early; kernels long and deep; cob small.

Hickory King. Kernel white. Largest grain and smallest cob of any white corn known. An entirely satisfactory variety.

Mammoth Eight Rowed. A yellow flint variety. Long ears; very hardy and a good yielder.

Iowa Silver Mine. A prize corn. Large broad white kernels; small cob; one of the best for every purpose. It should be given a trial by every corn grower.

FODDER CORN.

Evergreen Sweet. A splendid crop for the dairy farmer, producing very large crops of the best fodder. 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Sweet Fodder. Very similar to above except that it is somewhat quicker grower. 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

POP CORN.

Golden Champion. Absolutely the best pop corn in the world. Large smooth yellow ears; very prolific. Per lb. 10 cts.; 11 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

White Rice. A very popular variety. Very prolific; small ear; kernels long and sharp pointed. Per lb., 10 cts.; 5 lbs., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

CUCUMBERS.

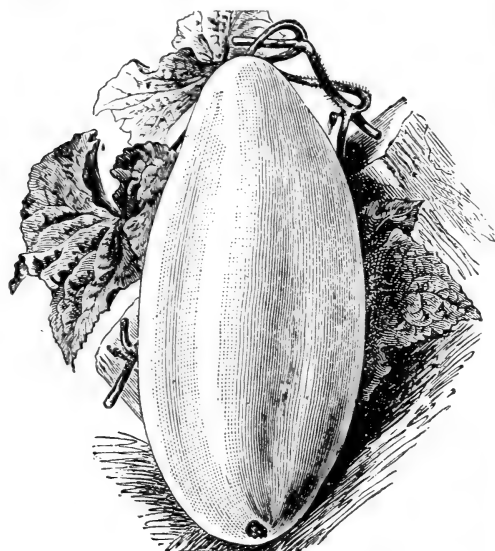
White Spine. A vigorous growing vine. Fruit large and an abundant bearer. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Fordhook Famous. Vine a rank grower and a heavy bearer of remarkably large, dark green, crisp and tender fruit. This is of recent introduction, but is easily the

leader of all the cucumber family. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Long Green. Long and crisp. An old well known and popular variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early Fame. A well known small variety suitable for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb. 75 cts.



EARLY WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER

Boston Pickling. One of the best for pickling. Dark green, and a prolific bearer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Japan Climbing. Suitable for training over a trellis. Fruit long dark green, crisp and tender. And all other varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

ENDIVE.

Salad vegetable, which is very popular for winter use. Sow the seed in late summer and thin the plants to six inches apart. When quite well grown, tie the outer leaves at the top, thus blanching the inner leaves and heart. Use from December to April.

Green Curled. The most universally used variety and a very attractive plant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Broad-leaved Batavian. Leaves broad, light green, best for soup. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

EGG PLANT.

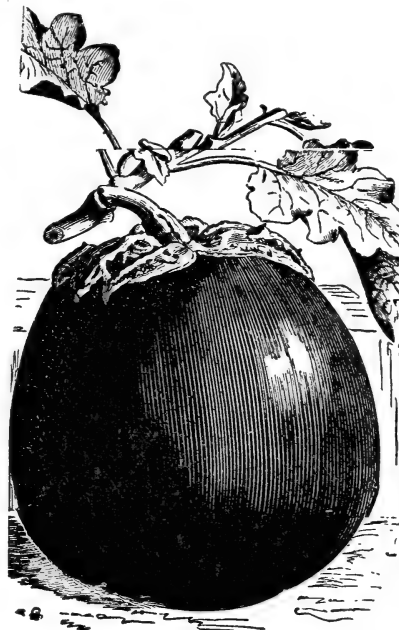
Except for the professional gardener, this is a difficult plant to grow. It is a warm weather plant and should be grown under glass at a moderately high temperature. When about two inches high, transplant. This should not be done, however, until the weather is settled warm. It

needs warm weather to produce a rapid growth.

Black Beauty. A very early variety; rich purple black in color; one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

Early Long Purple. A very early and profitable variety. Fruit long and rich dark purple. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

New York Improved. This new variety has become a leader with market gardeners. Fruit, large, smooth, and deep purple. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; lb., \$3.50.



NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT

KOHL RABI.

A plant forming a solid bulb entirely above ground, bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part and when cooked resembles turnip and should be sown and treated in the same manner. It can not be transplanted successfully.

Early White Vienna. The most desirable variety and the only one carried. It is very early and has small tops. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

KALE.

A species of cabbage forming a mass of leaves which are cooked as greens. Sow in September for winter use.

Tall Scotch Curled. A hardy variety growing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, making a beautiful plant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Dwarf German. A much shorter plant than the former but a desirable variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Jersey or Tree Kale. A vigorous growing plant used for chickens and stock only. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

LEEK.

Sow in drills one foot apart, one half-inch deep in soft rich soil and thin the plants to about four inches. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

London Flag. A large, strong and hardy plant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

LETTUCE.

Lettuce thrives best in a rich, friable soil, then by frequent irrigation and plenty of water, satisfactory results may be expected. The heading variety should be thinned to four inches apart and those taken out may be successfully transplanted. The loose leaved varieties may be left thick in the row. Sow in drills one-half inch deep, keeping the ground moist.

HEADING VARIETIES.

Iceberg. A beautiful large heading variety; crisp and brittle; color bright green tinted with brown at ends and curled at edges. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.

New York. A large, crisp, tight heading variety; color dark green; leaves slightly curly; a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



WHITE COS LETTUCE

Paris White Cos—or Romain. A highly esteemed variety. The leaves are thick and large; fold in of themselves and blanch quickly. Crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Improved Hanson. Heads grow to remarkable size, resembling cabbage. This is a general favorite for home or market use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

California Cream Butter. This is a favorite lettuce; of a rich creamy yellow; stands the summer heat better than the other varieties and forms a very hard head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES.

Black-Seeded Simpson. One of the best. Leaves large, tender and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Early Curled Simpson. A favorite early sort; large loose head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Prize Head. Large, loose leaved sort; leaves of brownish cast and very large. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

We can supply at the same prices noted above: Tennisball, Boston market, Wonderful, and etc.

MUSKMELONS.

For home culture, plant as space will permit. For general culture, in hills five feet apart each way. No crop is more benefited by high state of fertility and cultivation. Plant when danger of frost is over and after the third leaf appears thin to two strong plants in each hill. This will leave sufficient plants to thoroughly cover the ground when full grown. They should have plenty of water, especially after fruiting begins. Plenty of water during the fruiting season is of the greatest importance. One ounce of seed to 100 hills. One pound to the acre.

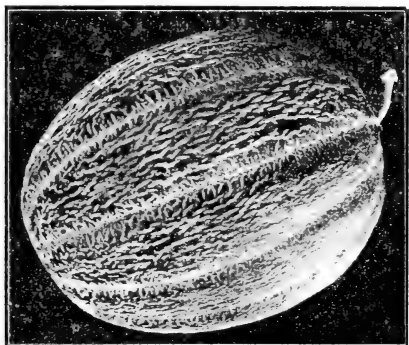
Burrell's Gem. A fine strain of Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Has a small seed cavity; rich and solid meat. Is well netted, of uniform size and has no superior among muskmelons. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.50

Emerald Gem. A salmon fleshed variety of remarkably good quality and flavor. Fruit medium size, round, slightly flattened at the ends. Skin thick and only slightly netted. Ripens close to rind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Extra Early Hackensack. An early variety; green fleshed and very delicious. Fruit round and very thick meated. A general favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Miller's Cream or Osage. Salmon flesh variety; large, skin dark green, slightly netted and ribbed. A medium late variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Montreal Market. A large fruited variety; nearly globular with flattened ends. Flesh light green; heavy netted. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON

Rocky Ford. A famous cantaloupe. The universal favorite of the market gardener, and planted more extensively than all other muskmelons combined. We take especial pains with our selection of seed of this variety and recommend it to all growers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Cassaba or Winter Pineapple. A large oval late melon, ripening in the fall and should be gathered and put in a dark room of even temperature where it may be kept for the holiday market. Oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Santa Claus. This is a new melon of similar characteristics of the Cassaba. It is claimed to be very superior and when stored will keep from three to six months and when ready to eat is unusually delicious. They are heavy yielders and bring good prices as they come at a time when there is no similar fruit in the market. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$5.00.

WATERMELONS.

Light sandy or gravelly soil is necessary for the best watermelons as they will not thrive on heavy clay or adobe soils. The soil should be extremely rich and fer-

tilizing in the hill is commonly practiced. Plant in hills six to eight feet apart each way. One inch deep. Six to eight seeds to the hill and thin to three strongest plants. Watermelons require plenty of water and good cultivation. 1½ lbs. seed to the acre.

Chilian or Cannonball. This superb melon has practically superceded all other watermelons in Southern California both for market and home use, and this favor we think is rightfully placed, as it has the good points of all the other melons and some possessed by none others. It is quite round, dark green, rind exceedingly thin but hard and is a good shipper. A deep crimson clear through to rind and of delicious flavor. Our seed of this variety is as good as can be obtained and we conscientiously recommend it to our customers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.

Kleckley's Sweet. A new and very desirable variety for family use or home market. Will not stand shipping as the rind is thin and brittle. Fruit medium size, oval and dark green. Flesh dark red and very sweet. It has a sweet honey like flavor; universally admired. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Georgia Rattlesnake. A favorite Southern variety; oblong, scarlet flesh; crisp and juicy; a good shipper and in some localities the favorite market melon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Cuban Queen. Oblong in shape; skin striped dark and light green; flesh bright red; thin rind; quality superb; a good shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

We have in stock the following standard varieties; at the uniform price of pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.. Fordhook Early, Halbert Honey, Icecream, Finney's Early, Kolb's Gem, Dixie Queen, and Mammoth Iron Clad.

STOCKMELON.

Piemelon. Used exclusively for feeding stocks, hogs and cattle. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

MUSTARD.

New Chinese. Used for greens; leaves very large; 14 to 16 inches long. Flavor very agreeable. Valuable as a green food for poultry. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

White English. Used for salads and medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 10 cts.

Mustard Giant Southern Curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Brown or Black. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Chinese Green Mustard. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.



"PRIZE TAKER" ONIONS

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept from 50 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture or corral, procure good rich soil and add twice the amount of fresh horse manure. Mix this compound well and prepare a bed, say, four feet wide. Put down a thin layer, pounding it down hard and go on until you have a bed twelve or eighteen inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls to about 50 degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay about a foot thick and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks, you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing about thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil. Moisten with warm water and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.



MUSHROOMS

English Mushroom Spawn. Comes in pressed bricks weighing about 20 ozs. 20 cents a pound.

French Mushroom Spawn. Per box, \$1.00, or in smaller quantities at same rate.

Instructions for growing mushrooms with every brick purchased.

OKRA.

Perkin's Mammoth. Plant dwarf; very productive. Produces beautiful long slender green pods which remain tender a long time. A choice variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

White Velvet. Smooth, round pods; exceedingly tender; well flavored and a heavy bearer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

ONIONS.

Onions require rich, fine, loamy and friable soil containing a large proportion of vegetable mould and will not be successful on land that has repeatedly raised grain. The Eastern and Northern method of raising onions will not succeed in Southern California; that is, the planting in the open and thinning to the required distance. The method used by the successful onion growers in Southern California is to sow in a seed bed, raising the plants as for cabbage or tomatoes and when about the size of an ordinary onion set, take up training the roots and top and transplanting in rows about 14 inches apart and four inches in the row. By this method practically every onion becomes a marketable dry onion, while by the Eastern method the above referred to, about one-half of the crop would be thick-necks, and the remainder of the crop would be small and of inferior quality.

Prize Taker. A very large globe shaped variety with light yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. It produces heavy crops. Is a good keeper and popular as a market variety. Fair specimens often weighing from two to three pounds. Pkts., 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Australian Brown. An early and very hardy variety. Does especially well in this country. Should be planted early on low moist ground to get the best results. Skin is thick and the color is rich brown. It is the best keeper of the onion family. Price., pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Large Red Weathersfield. Best known and most widely used red variety. The flesh is firm and hard and an excellent keeper and a very heavy yielder. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

El Paso. A large beautiful formed white globe Italian variety. Grain rather coarse. Flavor mild; is unsurpassed as a garden variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

White Bermuda. (Imported seed). A very early variety; almost exclusively grown for market in Southern California, Arizona, and Texas, where it is sown in the fall and harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish straw and its shape is flat. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

White Portugal or Silver Skin. A beautiful white onion of good shape and mild flavor. It is early and very superior for both family and market use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.00. **Danver's Yellow Globe, Extra Early Red, Red Globe, South Port Yellow Globe, Silver King, and White Queen** at the uniform price. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

ONION SETS.

We carry in stock at all times, during their season, yellow and white bottom sets at the lowest market price which we quote on application.

PEAS.

The pea is one of our most important crops. It is easily grown, hardy, and can be raised at all seasons of the year successfully, except in two or three of the hottest months. Beginning in September, a succession of crops may be sown and a continuous supply of this delicious vegetable may be had until the following June. The seed needs to be planted thick for home use. Sow in drills one pound to fifty feet of row and for field culture, 200 lbs. to the acre. Price on all varieties except when otherwise specially noted, is as follows: ¼ lb., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 15 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

Gradis or Prosperity. One of the very best tall growing early varieties, with long pods which are long pointed and well filled with very sweet, large fine flavored peas. The plant is not very hardy in cold weather, but is a good spring and summer pea.

American Wonder. An early dwarf variety bearing short thick well filled pods. A prolific bearer; easily grown and very early. The flavor is especially fine and the best early variety for all purposes.



LITTLE GEM PEA

McLean's Little Gem. A good dwarf wrinkled variety growing about 18 inches high. Pods about three inches long, well filled with large peas.

Dwarf Sugar. (Edible pods.) Pods very sweet and of delicious flavor. Cook same as snap beans. 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Stratagem. A very heavy bearer; pods large, well filled and excellent quality. One of the best in cultivation.

Yorkshire Hero. The most favored pea in California, more being used than of all other varieties together. It is a strong bearer, extremely hardy and more certain of producing a full crop than any other variety.

Champion of England. Vines tall, productive and of the best quality.

Telephone. The greatest of the tall peas. Handsome well filled pods of large size and good quality. The heaviest crop-per known of the pea family.

Abundance. Good bearer; peas large and of excellent quality. Two feet high.

All other varieties in stock at same price.

PARSLEY.

Rich, moist soil is required for this plant. Used for garnishing dishes of meat or cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for family. The leaves should be cut often to prevent the plants from going to seed. Sow seed in drills one ounce to one hundred feet.

Champion Moss Curled. A fine curled bright green and very ornamental variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Fine Doubled Curled. A dwarf variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

PARSNIP.

A well known vegetable for table use. Also valuable for stock. Requires rich moist soil. Sow in drills one and one-half inches deep and about eighteen inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about fifty feet of row.

Hollow Crowned. The best parsnip and the one most universally grown. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Improved Guernsey. The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown but are larger in diameter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

PEPPERS.

To propagate pepper plants, more than ordinary heat is required. Should therefore be sown either under glass or in a prepared bed with an under layer of fresh horse manure. To produce the required heat, sow the seed in the bed about the 1st of March and when about 6 inches high, transplant. Keep well watered and in cultivating, draw the earth toward the plant, hilling up slightly.

Early Neapolitan. A very early and most excellent new variety. Mild in flavor and fruit of good size. Plants are hardy and productive. This variety is a distinctive leader. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

Large Sweet Mountain. Very large and sweet. Excellent for mangoes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Cayenne. The well known popular variety. Strong and pungent having long pointed bright scarlet fruit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Mexican Chilli. Very useful, common and productive. Of good size, strong and pungent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Chinese Giant. An extremely large and desirable variety. The flesh is thick, tender and sweet. In great favor on account of its size and good qualities. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. The most popular variety for stuffing. Fruit large, round and about three inches long. When ripe, the fruit is a glossy blood red. Plant grows about two feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$3.00.



LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE PEPPER

PUMPKINS.

All the vineing plants are sensitive to frost and can not be planted while there is yet danger of freezing. Any well cultivated moderately rich soil is suitable for pumpkins. Plant in hills from six to eight feet apart each way, five or six seeds to the hill. When well started, thin to three plants. One ounce of seed will plant fifty hills and two lbs. to an acre.

Connecticut Field. A fine large orange colored variety used principally for stock feeding. The skin is smooth and ribbed and the flesh is brittle and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Common Field. Large, very commonly used for stock. Varies in color and size, but is very productive and easily grown. lb., 25 cts.

Large Cheese. A very large flattened variety about two feet through. When ripe the flesh is a rich cream color. Quality fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Mammoth Tours. Very large pumpkin, often weighing 150 lbs. Very productive and valuable for stock. Skin reddish yellow; flesh rich orange in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Sugar. A small yellow fine grained, sweet and prolific variety. Color yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

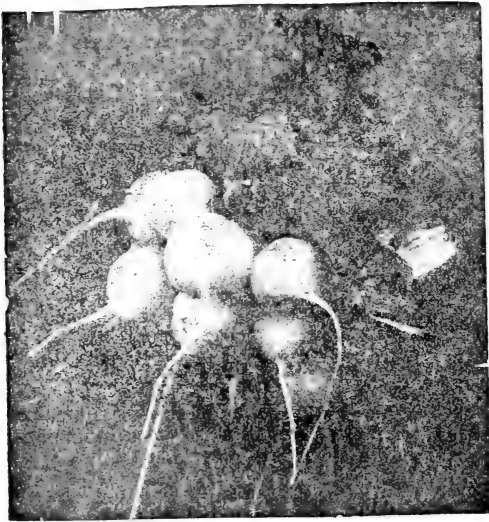
Pie Pumpkin. A small, round, yellow sort used principally for cooking. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

SEED POTATOES.

We can supply in their season, choice seed of the following varieties: Early Rose, Burbank, Triumph and Early Ohio. Prices on application.

RADISHES.

Radishes can be successfully raised any time of the year, selecting sunny spots in winter and shady nooks in the heat of summer. Succeeds best in soft moderately rich garden soil not over moist or too heavy. Sow in drills. One ounce of seed will sow about fifty feet. Except as otherwise specially noted, the price on all radishes is as follows: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP RADISH

Early Scarlet Globe. A universal favorite, owing to its quick growth and fine bright scarlet color.

Scarlet Turnip. An excellent variety, crisp and tender.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. A handsome early variety of good quality.

French Breakfast. A desirable early variety; olive shaped; scarlet with white tips.

Early Long Scarlet. The best known and popular variety. Pinkish color; flesh brittle and firm.

White Strasburg. One of the best. Suitable for summer.

White Icicle. Half long, very crisp and of quick growth and delicious flavor.

White Chinese. A very large winter sort; firm, crisp and of excellent flavor.

Crimson Giant Turnip. The largest of the turnip varieties. Flesh white, crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.00. And others at similar price.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.

Every garden should have a few roots of this valuable vegetable. We keep a constant supply of roots during the season. Dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT.

A valuable substitute for fruit. We carry in stock seed of standard varieties, but owing to the fact that it takes two years from the seed, before the stalks can be used, it is better to set out roots as the stalks can be used the same season. We carry in stock, roots of the following varieties: Burbank's Winter Crimson. This is a product of such great merit, that it is impossible to adequately describe it with briefness. It has been in use several seasons, but is still almost impossible to secure enough to supply the demands. It will produce stalks the year through, and is especially productive from October to May, and because of the absence of small fruits at this season for which it is a splendid substitute, it is especially desirable. The stalks are of medium size, deep crimson color and entirely free from strings and woody fiber. Much less acid than other sorts and has a tinge of strawberry flavor. On account of its long season and quick growth, it is extremely desirable either for home use or market. One year old roots, 10 cts. each; three, 25 cts.; 100, \$7.00. Crimson winter seed, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; lb., \$10.00.

Giant Winter Crimson. A new and very valuable sort, propagated by J. B. Wagner of Pasadena. Similar to Burbank's Winter Crimson except that the stalks are much larger. One year old roots, 50 cts., each.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Cultivate the same as parsnips. Sow in drills from August to November as it is principally useful as a winter vegetable and thrives best in cool weather.

Sandwich Island. This new and superior variety has so nearly superceded all others that it is the only one demanded and the only variety we carry in stock. It is of an enormous size; very productive, tender and delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

SPINACH.

Prickly or Fall. The most common in use as well as the best and especially adapted for winter use. Long thin leaves and very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.;

New Zealand. A summer variety and abundant producer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

SQUASHES.

Any good friable soil is suitable for squashes. The early bush varieties may be planted as soon as the danger of frost is over, in rows five feet apart and four feet in the row. The running winter varieties should not be planted before the latter part of May or the first of June as they will keep much better, not to ripen too early. They should be planted from six to eight feet each away.



HUBBARD SQUASH

Hubbard. The best of all winter varieties; shell hard, size large. Vine is a strong grower. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Mammoth Chilli. Of immense size and very productive. Single specimens have been produced, weighing two hundred lbs. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Boston Marrow. A well known fall variety of rich orange color, good keeper and very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Summer Crook Neck. A very rich fine flavored summer squash. Very early and productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



WHITE BUSH SQUASH

Early White Bush Scalloped. A very early variety universally planted for home and market garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Golden Hubbard. An exceptionally attractive variety of the true Hubbard type. At maturity the color is red and the flesh bright orange. It is very productive and a trifle earlier than the common Hubbard. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Also a number of other varieties.

TOBACCO.

Seed may be started in hot beds or sown in the open as soon as the ground is warm, in rich, dry soil. Cover the seed lightly, pressing the ground firmly after sowing. When sufficiently grown, transplant in rows two feet apart. In land that has been fertilized with some form of potash. One ounce will produce plants sufficient for one acre.

Havana. Produces dark brown leaves of the best flavor. Is a heavy cropper and early.

American Grown. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Cuban Grown. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Makes a large strong plant about five feet high with leaves from two to three feet in length, and about twelve to fifteen inches wide. Large leaves for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

TOMATOES.

The tomato does not thrive in cold weather. Needs warmth and reasonably good soil and kept moist by trench irrigation. Never spray tomatoes as it blasts the fruit. Sow in seed beds early in February. Transplant to boxes or pots when about

three inches high, giving plenty of room that they may grow strong and stocky plants. A good practice is to transplant them into pasteboard or old strawberry boxes and transplanted without the moving of the box. The standard varieties for field culture should be set not less than eight feet apart each way.

Acme. A tall variety medium early. Flattish globe fruit. Purplish color and medium size. The fruit is smooth and uniform. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Matchless. A tall growing prolific variety. Fruit is large, smooth and uniform. Color, bright scarlet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Ponderosa. Fruit of enormous size. Goodbearer but coarse and only fair quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$4.00. lb., \$2.50.

Stone. A fine variety for main crop. The one largely used for canning. Vine fine and prolific. Fruit large, uniform and of good quality. Color bright scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Chalk's Early Jewel. A new variety of great merit that is early and bears continuously through the season. The fruit

TURNIPS.

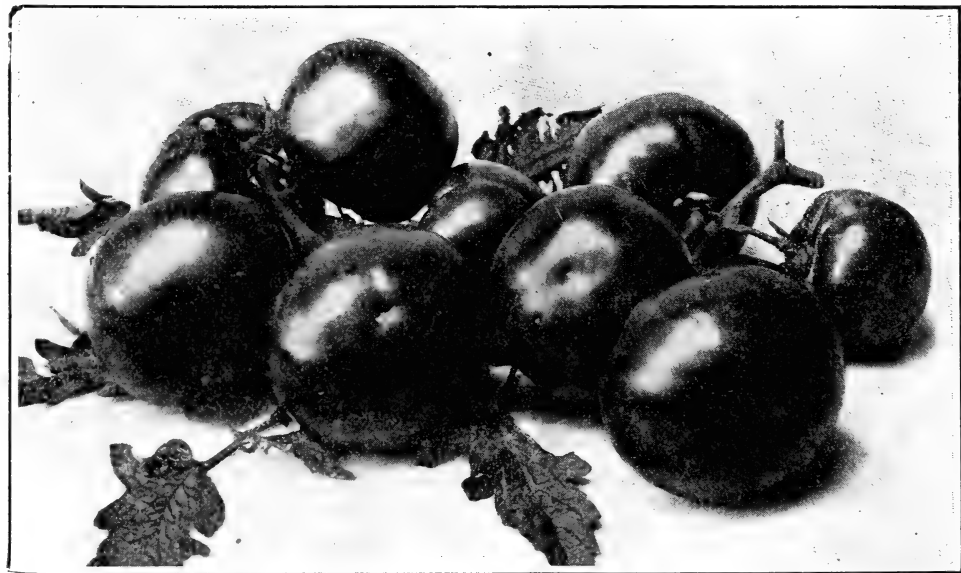
While turnips are a favorite fall and winter vegetable, they may be raised in spring and summer also with proper selections and sowings. They are very easily raised, but to secure the best results need a rich, loamy soil and be well worked to insure a quick growth, and the best quality. A succession of crops may be raised from September to June.



PURPLE TOP TURNIP

Early Purple Top. One of the earliest and of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Early White Egg. An egg shaped variety; fine grained, mild and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL TOMATO

is large, smooth, uniform, and the quality and flavor are not equaled by any other variety. It has all the good points of the tomato family and might well supercede all other varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Also Spark's Earliana, Yellow Plum, Red Peach, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Early White Flat Dutch.

Golden Ball. A large, round, smooth, fine quality; skin yellow; a good keeper. Price on all the above. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Purple Top Stap-Leaf. A quick maturing productive variety. Flesh white and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

RUTABAGA

Improved Yellow. Standard sort for both stock feeding and table use. Flesh yellow, solid and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Large White. A white variety of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

HERBS

We can supply the following list of herbs in pkts. 5 cts. each; per dozen, 50 cts. Anise, Balm, Basil, Caraway, Catnip, Dill, Sweet Fennel, Horehound, Lavender, Majoram, Sage, Tansy, Thyme, Wormwood.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

The price of these seeds are continually changing and for that reason can not be quoted long in advance. We carry the following named seeds and will quote prices on application: Alfalfa, Burr Clover, Mammoth Red Clover, German White (Used for lawns), Bermuda, Red Top, Australian Rye Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, (Used for lawns), Orchard, Timothy.

MISCELLANEOUS FODDER PLANTS

German Millet. A valuable fodder plant. Makes excellent hay. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. lb., 10 cts.; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Pearl Millet. Is an excellent fodder plant. Is a strong grower and fine for cattle. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Australian Salt Bush. Good food for poultry or cattle. Will grow on alkali land where other crops fail. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Egyptian Corn. This grain is suitable for poultry or stock. The stalks are valuable for cattle. Per lb., 5 cts.

Kaffir Corn. Similar to Egyptian Corn except that grain is smaller. Per lb., 5 cts.

Rape, Dwarf Essex. Seed is used for birds and the tops make excellent food for cattle. Sow eight to ten lbs. to the acre. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Sorghum, Early Amber. The best of fodder plants. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Sorghum, Early Orange. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. Lb., 10 cts.; 3 lbs., 25 cts.

Speltz. A grain resembling barley. Suited to dry soils. Yield more than either wheat, oats or barley and will make a crop where other grains fail for want of moisture. Lb., 10 cts.; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Buckwheat, Common. Per lb., 10 cts. 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Buckwheat, Japanese. A distinct variety of very large grains. A heavy yielder. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Flax. Lb., 10 cts.

Castor Bean. An ornamental plant used to afford shade for chicken yards. Lb., 25 cts.

PEANUTS

Peanuts require a sandy loam soil, thoroughly well cultivated. Plants in rows about four feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. They require about the same cultivation and moisture as potatoes. Before planting, the meat should be removed from the shell being careful not to break the skin covering the kernel. Requires about thirty pounds to plant an acre.

First quality suitable for seed, per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

SEEDS AND CLOVER CROPS

Spring Vetches. A strong growing plant for plowing under. They are also valuable as a green feed for milch cows. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 8 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Winter Vetch. Similar to the preceding except that it is more appropriate for winter planting. It is a heavy cropper and will make barren soil productive. Sow about 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Field Peas, White Canadian. Used largely for plowing under in orchards as a soil improver. Per lb., 5 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

Field Peas, Blue Scotch. Used for the same purpose as the former. It is also good for soups in a dry state. Per lb., 8 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Burr Clover. A native of California somewhat resembling alfalfa in its habit of growth. Seed are considerable larger than alfalfa. It makes good pasture and is one of the most valuable plants for plowing under. It is hardy and invariably makes a good crop. Hulled and cleaned seed, 15 cts. lb. Special price on quantities.

Cow Peas, Whippoorwill. A bunch growing variety. Brown speckled seeds. Lb., 10 cts.

Black Eye. Used as a dry food being cooked the same as green peas. Is also classed as a bean and is used for food as a dry bean. Lb., 10 cts.

Fenugreek. An excellent crop for plowing under. Makes a very heavy growth. Sow at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Cover, Forage and Fodder Crops

Alfalfa, or Lucerne. Only the best, clean, dodder-free stock handled. Per lb. 25c. Write for quotations.

Burr Clover. Fine for dry soils; excellent for forage and green manuring. Per lb. 15c. Write for quotations.

White Clover. Fine for lawns either alone or mixed with blue grass. Per lb. 25c. Write for quotations.

Australian Rye Grass. Good for lawns and forage; fine for damp soils. Per lb. 15c. Write for quotations.

Kentucky Blue Grass. The standard for lawns in California. Only the highest grade kept. Per lb. 25c. Write for quotations.

German Millet. Valuable for fodder or hay. Per lb. 10c. Write for quotations.

Kaffir Corn. Excellent food for all stock from cattle to poultry. Per lb. 5c. Write for quotations.

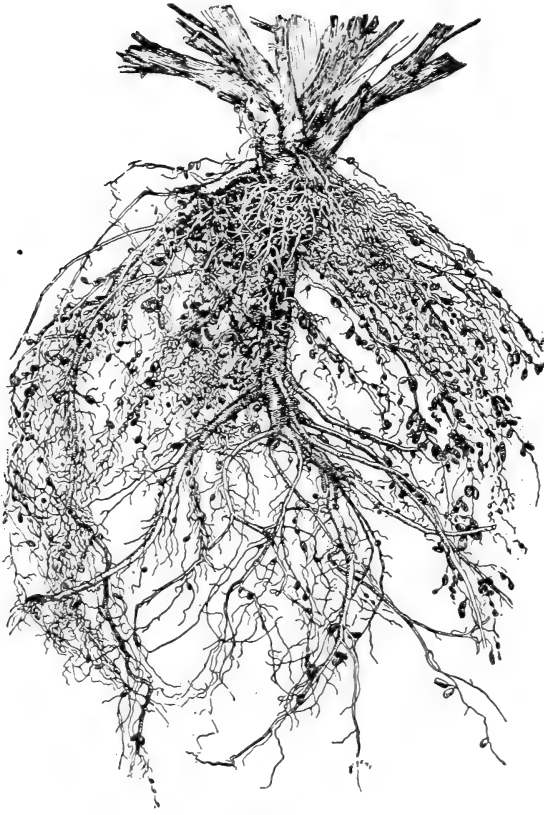
Sorghum. Grown for syrup manufacture or stock food, or both. Per lb. 10c. Write for quotations.

Canadian Field Peas. Fine for fodder or green manure crops. Per lb. 5c. Write for quotations.

Vetch. Winter or hairy varieties. Extra fine for cover crop or green manuring. Per lb. 5c. Write for quotations.

Australian Salt Bush, "Old Man." Succeeds on alkali land as well as, and withstands drought better than the former kind, while on account of its erect growth (sometimes 15 feet high) it is easily cut. Per pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, lb. \$3.00.

Beneficial Nitrogen Bacteria



NITROGEN BEARING TUBERCLES

Alfalfa, Vetch, Peas, Beans, the Clovers and all other leguminous plants grow profusely when the seeds are inoculated with **Nitrogen Culture** before planting.

Nitrogen is the most important plant food. **Nitrogen Culture** "goes to the roots," forms nodules on them, and draws free nitrogen from the air to feed the plants and enrich the soil.

WHAT IS IT ? HOW TO USE IT.

Nitrogen Culture is absorbent cotton saturated with nitrogen gathering bacteria, then dried. These dry cultures are accompanied with necessary packages of chemical foods which, when mixed in a solution according to directions, produce vast numbers of bacteria. The seeds moistened with the solution before planting cause the germs to form abundant nodules on the roots bringing profuse growth to the plants and adding nitrogen to the soil.

PRICE LIST.

Each leguminous crop requires a special bacteria. In ordering name the kind of seed you wish to inoculate. Full instructions with every package.

We are ready to supply you with **NITROGEN CULTURE** for the following crops, cash to accompany order.

Alfalfa.....	per acre,	\$1 50
Red Clover.....	"	1 50
Crimson Clover.....	"	1 50
White Clover or Alsike,...	"	1 50
Japan Clover.....	"	1 50
Burr Clover.....	"	1 50
Vetch.....	"	1 50
Field Peas.....	"	1 50
Garden Peas.....	half acre,	\$ 75
Sweet Peas.....	"	75
Cow Peas.....	one acre	1 50
Garden Beans—String, Kidney, Wax, Lima and Navy,...	one acre,	\$1 50
Horse Beans.....	"	1 50
Velvet Beans.....	"	1 50
Peanuts	"	1 50

Five acre package \$5.00. Larger amounts quoted on application.

YEARLY CALENDAR FOR THE GARDEN BEAUTIFUL

JANUARY.

The New Year's gardening operations should start off with some undoing as well as doing, for active growth on many tropical perennials has ceased and clumps of cannas, caladiums (elephant ears) and bulbous-rooted stuff, the tops of which are touched by occasional frosts, should be taken up and stored for replanting in April.

Prepare beds for pansies in warm sunny spots and enrich the soil with well-rotted manure, mixing and pulverizing all together. Sow seeds of hardy annuals; a list of the best known seeds for present sowing follows: Arctotis, candytuft, centaurea, columbine, coreopsis, cosmos, dianthus, forget-me-not, gaillardia, phlox, poppies, mignonette, marigold, salvias and sweet peas. If you have not yet planted anemones, hyacinth, narcissus and ranunculus do so at once, also the first lot of gladiolus. Dormant roses may also be planted with profit in January.

FEBRUARY.

February should be a month of hustling in the garden; the returning warmth of the soil by the daily increasing heat of the sun will start all vegetation growing except the strictly tropical. Fertilize lawns and prune roses, spading in about the latter generous quantities of well-rotted manure. Do not, however, prune annual blooming climbers such as Banksia, Cherokee, Glazenwood or Ophir or you will prune off your blossoms; trim these sorts at the close of the blooming season, if at all. Deciduous flowering trees and shrubs may now be planted or pruned but beware of more than thinning out as you will cut off many flowers. Propagate chrysanthemums, either from cuttings or by division of old roots; they may also be propagated clear down to May. Plant bulbs of agapanthus, amaryllis and iris; also another lot of gladiolus. Plant out pansies, salvias, stocks and verbenas. Still sow hardy annuals but no tender ones.

MARCH.

In March, if an early spring, make lawns, but if backward wait until April. Propagate or divide and replant violets. Plant more bulbs of gladiolus, also those of tuberous-rooted

begonias, tigridias and tritonias, as well as all pot grown bulbs. Plant carnations and divide clumps of delphinium golden-rod, perennial phlox and rudbeckia. Prune bignonias and bougainvilleas. Propagate agreatum, alternanthera, coleus, salvias and general bedding plants. Plant ornamental evergreen trees and shrubs; also the following seeds: Ageratum, balsam, snapdragon, zinnias and all summer-flowering plants.

APRIL.

This should be the last month for spring planting and one should put in the soil all seeds, plants and bulbs on hand and unplanted. Plant out the last lot of gladiolus bulbs, in half shade if you wish, for late flowers. Also more tigridias and some tuberous. Plant out tropical bedders such as caladiums, cannas and dahlias. Put in some more sweet peas, for summer blooms and propagate more chrysanthemums and put out early plants of same as well as of coleus and tender bedding plants. Sow more annuals. Lawns must be fertilized this month if so far neglected and sow grass or clover seed in bare patches; also make new lawns.

MAY.

Take up and store, in sand if possible, bulbs of hyacinths, narcissi, etc., that have flowered and are yellowing in the tops. Plant out all classes of annuals. This is the last month for propagation of chrysanthemums and plants on hand should be put in the garden. Tuberous-rooted begonias, dahlias, etc., may still be put out and good results obtained. If your annual flowering roses such as Cherokee, Banksia and Glazenwood are through flowering and need pruning, do it now, for after blooming they make the growth from which comes next season's flowers. The same rule and process follows with deciduous flowering shrubs as: deutzia, philadelphus, spirea and weigelia.

JUNE.

During this month garden work consists mainly of care, though dahlia roots for late fall blooming may be put out now and plants of begonia and general bedders may be set out as well as the last lot of chrysanthemums. Large, pot-grown plants, for immediate effect, of all classes of

plants should now be put in permanent position. Care must be taken to see that all plant life gets an abundance of water for at present all vegetation is most actively awake and doing its best and is both thirsty and hungry. Keep up active cultivation to conserve the soil moisture and destroy weeds.

JULY.

The first planting of seeds of native, Australian and South African trees and shrubs should be made during July—acacias, eucalyptus, etc. Watch chrysanthemums for suckers and side shoots that are superfluous and cut down main plants (for last time). Plants showing buds now are too forward, the result of neglect and lack of water rather than too rapid growth. Pansies, stocks and sweet peas for winter blooming may now be sown but the two first-named must be closely watched and watered, for this is a dry, hot month. Begin the annual rest of rose bushes by stop watering if your plants have been in place a year or more. Plants put out during the past season must be kept going a month longer and if in very light soil longer still.

AUGUST.

Sow more pansy and stock seeds for winter flowers; also seeds of cinerarias, pinks of all kinds, petunia, primroses, salvias and annual carnations. Cinerarias and primroses will need especial care in sowing and watering for but a little neglect will result in failure. All seeds must have a little shade, at least during the hottest part of the day for August, in California is usually our hottest and driest month for vegetation of all kinds. August is also harvest month for many garden seeds if you have any plants extra well-grown, but do not attempt to save any seeds unless plants are first-class; you can buy them far better and cheaper.

SEPTEMBER.

Many experienced growers defer the sowing of native and Australian tree and shrub seeds until September, though if so done the first week of the month should see the work finished. This is also the last month for moving palms for this year; if not moved now leave till spring. Transplant pansies, stocks, etc., sown for winter use. Pot up your young cinerarias and primroses. For winter flowers sow

seeds of cosmos, coreopsis, centauria, pansies for spring; stocks, also sweet peas. Still rest your established roses and dry up those planted last season. Watsonia bulbs will flower early if planted this month.

OCTOBER.

The "brown October days" bring us with which we started the New Year. The first planting should be made of what are known as the Dutch bulbs: hyacinths, narcissi, tulips, etc., also bulbs of early spring-flowering lilies, anemones, freesias, ixias, sparaxes and tritonias. Pansy stocks and violets may be put out in permanent place for winter flowers and sweet peas sown now are among the finest of the year. As October begins the season's planting in garden, get all your soil well worked up and fertilized.

NOVEMBER.

All winter and spring-flowering bulbs should be put in during "cold bleak November." If watsonia, narcissi and hyacinths, as well as anemones and ranunculus are not beneath the soil do not longer delay their planting if you expect or wish good flowers. Keep up the planting of pansies and stocks. Propagate roses and carnations from cuttings, putting in pure sand in the shade and protected from wind. Spade up unused soil intended for future planting, let it lie in the rough for a while and respace and fertilize again when ready to plant it. Plant out roses, and hardy deciduous trees and shrubs.

DECEMBER.

Watch boxes of Australian trees and shrubs in their young state for many of them are very tender when small that are hardy with a year's growth. Keep up the planting of beds of pansies and stocks. Deciduous trees and shrubs should all be planted now if of flowering sorts as all come from more severe climes than our own and many flower before leaf growth comes. Store all bulbous plants that have ceased blooming and whose tops are dying. In bulbs plant lilies—auratum, Harrisii, longiflorum and any of ranunculus, sparaxis or tulips yet out of the ground. Keep rose bushes well watered if copious rains do not fall and rub out side buds on a few, leaving only one terminal and note improvement over former years.



Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds

Each packet of the following list of seeds sells for five cents, or six for twenty-five cents. These packets are not the ordinary grocery store kind; but are generous in quantity and can be depended upon to grow.

ACROCLINIUM.

Beautiful everlasting flowers. Cut when they begin to expand.

Double. All colors mixed.

AGERATUM.

Little Dorrit, Azure Blue. One of the very best bedding plants, being literally covered with feathery blue flowers nearly all the year. Also valuable for pot and window-box culture.

ALYSSUM.

Pretty little plants for beds, vases, baskets, edgings or rock-work, blooming profusely all summer; useful also for winter-flowering; sweetly scented.

Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Of dwarf, compact habit, 4 to 6 inches in height, each plant covering a circle 15 to 30 inches in diameter.

Tom Thumb (Benthami Compactum). Of dwarf, compact, erect growth; excellent for edging; white. 30c per oz.

AMARANTHUS.

Ornamental foliage plants. They are most brilliant on poor soil.

Tricolor Splendens. Very brilliant.

Salicifolius. The leaves change in color from a bronzy green to a brilliant scarlet as the plant attains age.

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.)

One of our finest perennials, flowering the first year. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings, some of wonderful brilliancy, others soft and pleasingly shaded, with a velvety appearance. Average height, 1½ feet.

Giant Flowering Yellow. A vigorous grower with large yellow blooms.

Giant Flowering Daybreak. In habit like the preceding, only the flowers are pink.

Tall White. A free bloomer giving an abundance of fine white flowers.

Giant Mixed. See colors.

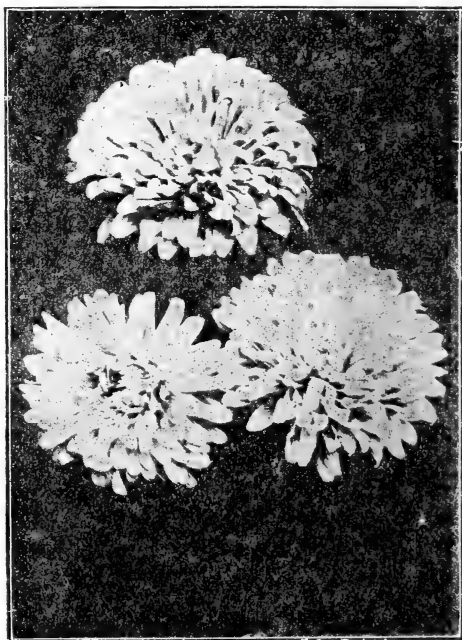
ARCTOTIS.

Grandis. A handsome new annual from South Africa. It forms much-branched bushes 2 to 3 feet high; its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, embellished with a yellow zone, the reverse of petals pale metallic blue; of easy culture, and flowering constantly from early summer until late fall.

ASTERS.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the great beauty of these popular favorites, as they are appreciated by all. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in April or May bloom in August when they are at their best.

Vick's True Daybreak. Most beautiful bushy, branching Asters, growing about 2 feet high, with large, double flowers, composed of incurved petals almost as regularly placed as in a Dahlia. Color a rosy pink.



VICTORIA ASTER

Victoria. Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals double clear to the center. The flowers measure 4 to 5 inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. They grow about 18 inches high, and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant.

NEW GIANT COMET ASTERS.

The Bride. The color is exquisite, delicate blush, with a tinge of mauve. Pkt. 10 cents.

Pure White. A handsome white.

Klondike. Yellow; very attractive.

Crimson. One of the most beautiful.

Giant Comet, Mixed. Above colors, deep blue, lavender, lilac, yellow and salmon rose.

Simple Late-Flowering Branching Aster. Superior to any other class of late-flowering Branching Aster. The flowers are large, 4 inches across, are very double, of purest colors, and borne on long stems.

BENTHEY'S TWO GRAND NEW ASTERS.

White. A pure white, producing perfect, full and firm flowers from three to five inches in diameter, on long stems.

Pink. A beautiful, clear carmine pink; very much the same in form, size and habit as the White.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS

In February, the California fields are gorgeous with a floral carpet that in beauty, brilliancy and abundance must be seen to be appreciated. We have secured the seed from many of the most attractive wild flowers best adapted to the home garden, and suitable for bedding or borders.

Cream Cup (Platystemon Californicus). Delicate poppy-like plants. Flowers are pendulous and of the most delicate cream and light yellow. Height 6 to 10 inches.

Red Larkspur. Rare scarlet flowers; grows only in California.

Blue Larkspur. Far more common.

Tidy Tips (Layia Elegans). A flower of ten petals, having white on edge of petal, shading to rich golden yellow at base, petals overlapping and deeply dentated.

Yellow Violet (Viola pedunculata).

Shooting Star (Dodecatheon Clevelandi). Delicate lavender, cream and white; also called cyclamen.

Snapdragon (Antirrhinum Coulteri). Pure white, 3 feet tall.

Baby-Blue-Eyes (Nemophila Insignis). One of the daintiest of all our native flowers. The color is sky blue; flowers the size of cherry blossoms. The plants grow close to the ground; most exquisite for bedding.

Eschscholtzia Californica (California poppy). The entire poppy is of the richest gold and orange and the petals have a sheen or satiny appearance that is most attractive; of the easiest cultivation.

Brodiaea. Pretty heads of bloom borne on naked stems to a height of one foot. Flowers early in spring, ranging in color from a rich violet to almost white. Root is a bulb. Sometimes called "Wild Hyacinth," "Wild Onion," or "Cluster Lily."

Matilija Poppy (Romneya Coulteri). Grandest of all our native flowers. The plant has a silvery green foliage and often grows eight feet in height. Flowers are as large as a small saucer, of a crushed

tissue paper texture, snow white in color, with a rich yellow ball of stamens.

AUSTRALIAN PEA.

One of the most desirable of climbers; particularly adapted to a hot dry climate. Flowers are rose and purple, of a delicate pea-like form; in clusters. Grows from 15 to 20 feet.

BALSAM. Lady Slipper.

Native of India, the Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and from seed sown in the open ground in early spring soon form handsome brushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers.

Double Camellia-flowered . Mixed. Many beautiful colors. Flowers 2 inches in diameter.

Double Camellia-flowered. White.

COBAEA SCANDENS.

A rapid-growing climber having bell-shaped flowers.

CANDYTUFT.

Widely grown and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring. Hardy and easy to cultivate.

Candytaft, Empress. Strong, free-growing, with cadelabra-shaped branches, producing immense trusses of pure white flowers.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

Very ornamental, growing about 2 feet high, producing beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers, which make a glorious display when planted in large beds.

Canterbury Bells. Single, blue and white mixed.

CALENDULA Pot Marigold.

Free flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or borders, and continuing in bloom until fall.

Orange King. Very large double flowers of a dark orange-red.

Lemon King. A grand variety, with double extra large flowers of a pure golden-yellow.

Mixed colors. Choice.

CARNATIONS.

A splendid collection of the "Marguerite" and other annual sorts.

CENTAUREA.

Bachelor's Button or Centaurea Cyanus.

A showy, hardy annual, succeeding well in any soil, and bearing a profusion of flowers in shades of pink, blue and purple.

Centaurea Margaret. Large, fragrant white flowers on long, stiff stems, fine for cutting and decoration.

New Giant Imperial. The best yet introduced. Grows 4 feet high, of enormous dimension, covered with large, fragrant flowers of an infinite variety of color.

CLARKIA.

Double and Single Mixed. Pretty annual, about 18 inches high, blooming from June to September.

CINERARIAS.

The finest mixture of these shade-loving annuals.

CINNAMON VINE.

So named from its delicious cinnamon scented fragrance. The leaf is large; the flowers are delicate, but the fragrance is its charm.

CELOSIA PYRAMIDALIS.

Feathery coxcomb. Grows to a height of two feet and is useful as a low hedge or background. Colors range from creamy white through all the shades of yellow, orange and red.

Coxcomb, Crimson. Tall, very fine.

Dwarf Mixed. Very beautiful.

Triumph d' Exposition. Exceedingly beautiful, bearing large feathery, crimson plumes. Equally effective in groups or as single plants.

CANNA.

The beauty of these extremely ornamental foliage plants is greatly enhanced by the brilliancy of the flowers, of all shades of orange, yellow, crimson and vermilion, and many varieties are beautifully spotted.

Crozy's New Hybrid. Saved from the most beautiful new varieties, mostly dwarf, early bloomers and very remarkable for beauty, size of flowers and foliage.

New Dwarf Cannas. Fine for pots; foliage beautifully marked with pink, green, red, and white. The seedlings come in the true colors, often more beautiful than the original.

Columbine. These beautiful perennials, with their fine foliage, and abundance of long-stemmed, graceful flowers rising above it. Should be more generally cultivated.

Double Mixed. Very double, in a beautiful variety of colors.

Chrysanth. A splendid new double-flowering variety. Plants robust, and the numerous branching flower stems are crowned with a profusion of double and semi-double golden yellow flowers.

Long-Spurred, Double Hybrids. New double flowering California Columbine. The colors range from white and yellow to light and dark blue.

CONVOLVULUS.

Beautiful climbers, producing an abundance of rich-colored flowers. The dwarf

Beautiful climbers, producing an abundance of rich-colored flowers. The dwarf varieties are fine for bedding.

Convolvulus Minor. Dwarf mixed.

Major (Morning Glory.) Fine varieties mixed.

COREOPSIS.

One of the most showy of all annuals, the color being so striking as seldom to be passed without a remark.

Coreopsis, Drummond's. Yellow flowers, crimson center.

Golden Wave. Very bushy and compact. A mass of bright, golden color from July until October. Flowers 2 in. across, with small, dark centers.

Mixed. Yellow and brown and velvety brown.

Perennial Coreopsis. Lanceolata. The perpetual Golden Coreopsis. Very free blooming, and lasting in its golden glory throughout the summer and fall.

California Sunbeams. Flowers very large, in a variety of beautiful colors; shades of yellow and brown.

COSMOS.

A strong, tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have yet an exquisite daintiness and airiness heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences at some little distance from the house and the garden walks.

Klondyke. An improved yellow with very handsome foliage, more coarsely lacinated than the other sorts. Plants are very bushy and symmetrical in form. It is fine for pot plants, blooming in pots when six or eight inches high.

Rainbow. Colors: white, cream, bluish and palest mauve, exquisitely flamed, flecked and penciled in many combinations. Some have aurioles around the center of the flower, with red, lavender or pink bands around the eye, the petals are broad and overlapping, pleated or frilled; edges plain, toothed or lacinated. Flowers very large, measuring from 3 to 4 inches across.

New Striped. A distinct and charming new class, with large white centers; petals deeply striped with white.

Black Prince. A new variety. Large flowers of a rich blackish red.

Giant White. Giant Pink.

DAHLIA.

Sow the seeds early where they are to bloom, in strong, deep, rich soil, and plants will bloom the first season.

Single Varieties. Splendid mixture. Handsome bedding plants, and extensively used for cutting.

Imperialis. The most beautiful of all Dahlias. It grows 7 to 12 feet high, and

bears panicles of elegant lily-like flowers, often measuring 8 inches from tip to tip of petal. The color is a delicate mauve, veined with old pink, and with a ring of pink around the orange-yellow center. It blooms from seed the first year.

Cactus, Mixed.



SHASTA DAISY

IMPROVED SHASTA DAISY.

This is a production of Luther Burbank and is the finest of all daisies. Flowers are of the snowiest white, with yellow centers; large and graceful and produced in countless numbers on long, strong stems, making it a valuable cut flower. It is a perennial, absolutely hardy, and blooms the first season from seed.

Agathea Colestis. "The Blue Daisy." has exquisite sky-blue flowers, and is always in bloom. Specially adapted to cool, shady corners.

DELPHINIUM.

Elatum (Bee Larkspur). Mixed. Height 3 ft.

Formosum. Bright blue. Height 4 ft.

Hybridum. Double, extra choice mixed. Height 3 ft.

Perennial Larkspur. Fine border plants of brilliant colors.

DIANTHUS.

All classes of the favorite pinks. "Sweet William," "Hedwigii," Chinese, etc.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Our native poppy and state flower of California. An annual incomparably bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, have beautiful silvery foliage, and produce their large flowers quite lavishly, in cultivation, throughout the year.

Golden West. A pretty variety having light, canary-yellow flowers, with an orange blotch at the base of each petal, forming a Maltese cross in the center. The flowers are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

Mixed. All shades from light yellow to deepest orange.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

A very pretty little perennial, about 6 in. high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for bedding or rockwork.

Forget-Me-Not, Distinction. Very dwarf and free-flowering, blooming two months after seed is sown.

Blue. The standard variety.

Late Flowering Victoria. When other varieties are out of bloom this will blossom, the beautiful blue flowers completely covering the plants.

GAILLARDIA.

One of the most showy and brilliant of garden flowers, fine for bedding and cutting, producing large flowers of rich shades.

Single, Grandiflora, Roman. Varieties in numerous shades, orange, claret, amaranth, sulphur, etc.

GODETIA.

Very attractive hardy annuals, about one foot high. Flowers of a beautiful satiny texture. Mixed colors.

HOLLYHOCK.

Favorite hardy perennials. Will flower the first season if sown early.

German Finest Double Mixed. Yellow. White. Crimson. Pink. Grows 5 feet high.

Allegheny. Semi-double, fringed, mixed.

IPOMEA.

Very beautiful and popular climber; with fine foliage and flowers of brilliant hue. Fine for covering old walls, stumps of trees, etc.

Ipomea Bona Nox. (Evening Glory. Or Moonflower). Allied to the Morning Glory, but differs from it, choosing the evening for its time of blooming. Flowers pure white deliciously fragrant, and very large. Soak seed in hot water several hours before planting.

Mixed. All colors.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba. Large white flowers with a delicious fragrance.

Large-flowering. Mixed.

LOBELIA.

Strikingly pretty, profuse blossoming plants; fine for hanging baskets, the compact sorts are splendid for beds, edgings, etc.

Lobelia Erinus. Mixed. Blue, white, and blue and white marbled.

Double. Mixed. An acquisition.

Compacta. Crystal Palace. Dark Blue.

Cardinalis. Cardinal flower.) Hardy perennial with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers.

MARVEL OF PERU. (Mirabilis.)

The old and well-known **Four O'Clock.** Plants set 1 ft. apart make fine hedge.

MARIGOLD. (Tagetes.)

Extremely showy, 1 to 2 ft. high, well adapted to garden culture, bloom profusely through the season.

French. A Beautiful variety with petals of velvety purple-brown and old gold.

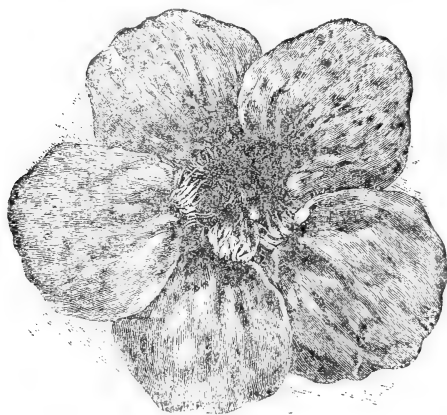
MOURNING BRIDE. (Scabiosa.)

A class of beautiful, hardy annuals, from one to two feet high; valuable for cutting, as they remain a long time in bloom and do not droop easily.

Snowball, Pure White. Very large and extremely double.

Mixed.

Fiery Scarlet. Very large flowering variety of brilliant color.



JUPITER NASTURTUM

NASTURTIUMS.

In finest mixed or in separate colors, both in dwarf and tall sorts.

PANSY.

Pansies are without doubt the most popular of all plants, and are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For spring flowering the seed should be sown in autumn and protected during the winter. We have them in great variety.

PETUNIAS.

Few plants equal the Petunia; easily cultivated, and only requiring sunny posi-

tion, they grow as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-flowered Petunia is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care.

PHLOX.

In this great variety of rich colors, probably the most brilliant of all annuals. Fine for bedding, making a dazzling show throughout the entire season. Also a great variety of perennial sorts.

POPPY.

No other flower so bold and brilliant has the same grace of stem, airiness or poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; and they are beautiful for cutting. We have them in Asiatic, Iceland, Shirley and all the best sorts, single, double, and in mixed or separate colors.

PRIMROSE.

Fine for either bedding or pot culture. Chinese, English and Polyantus strains.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

New Emperor. This new variety forms only one leading stem which bears on its summit a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers, every one of them richly veined with gold, and much larger even than those of the grandiflora type.

Grandiflora. Flowers 2 to 3 ins. in diameter, vividly marked, spotted, and striped on ground colors of deep blue, rose, violet, yellow, reddish bronze, purple, etc.

SALVIA.

Splendens. Splendid scarlet.

Very ornamental plants, 2 ft. high, producing tall spikes of gay flowers. Sow early in the house, or late spring where they are to grow, and transplant 2 ft. apart. Fine for hedges.

SCHIZANTHUS. (Poor Man's Orchid.)

Strikingly like an orchid, but small in size though very free flowering.

STOCKS.

Annuals, producing splendid spikes of very rich and beautiful flowers of delightful fragrance.

Princess Alice. Snow white, known as "Cut and Come Again," grows about 2 ft. high, is of very branching habit, and produces in great abundance very large, beautiful, pure white flowers, which are replaced as they are cut.

Victoria, Ten Weeks. (Deep blood-red.) Every plant forms a perfect pyramidal-shaped bouquet, covered with beautiful bright fine, double flowers.

Crimson King. Flower of a brilliant fiery crimson, very large and very fragrant.

Giant Perfection. Finest Mixed. Splendid variety of pyramidal growth with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers.

Dwarf. Large-Flowering. Finest Mixed. Very double. One of the finest stocks in cultivation.

VERBENAS.

Free-flowering plants of low-spreading growth. Single plants in rich soil will

cover a space three or four feet in diameter and furnish a profusion of flowers. In separate colors, white, pink, scarlet, lavender and purple; or mixed, in a great variety of colors.

ZINNIA.

Splendid annuals; succeeding well in any soil, and making a brilliant show. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks and a profusion will be produced to the end of the annual season. All colors from white to orange, to crimson, to purple.

Sweet Peas

Per Pkt. 5c, per oz. 10c, per lb. 50c.

A select list of giant-flowering varieties, including every color among sweet peas, down to the latest tested varieties. We have discarded all small-flowering varieties, unhealthy sorts and duplicates under different names and can furnish any variety or mixture in the California market.

Apple Blossom. White suffused with rosy carmine.

Blanche Burpee. Pure white; large.

Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.

Countess of Cadogan. The first opened blossoms have purple standards, which turn to a clear bright blue.

Countess of Radnor, Improved (New Countess.) Pure light lavender; very large.

King Edward VII. Bright crimson; very large flowers. Best red.

Miss Willmott. Bright orange-pink veined with a deeper tint.

Navy Blue. Deep Blue; extra fine.

Large Flowering Mixed. Contains some of each of the entire list of varieties and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Firefly. Intense scarlet-pnk.

Earliest of All. Pink and white.

Captain of the Blues. Purple and Blue.

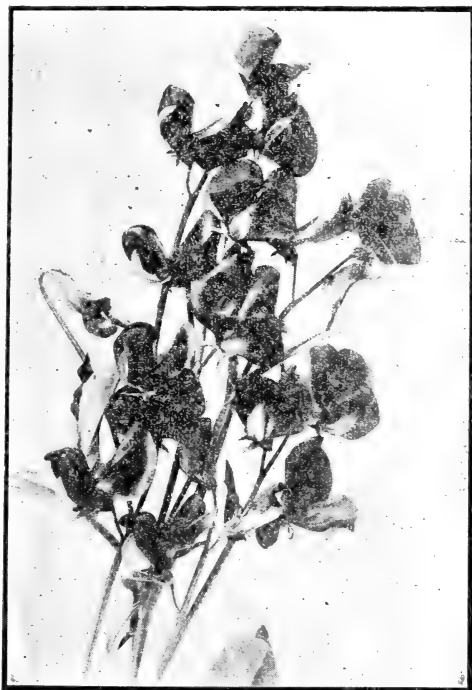
Sunbeams. Beautiful shade of yellow.

Her Majesty. Large, rose-colored flowers.

Katherine Tracy. Soft but brilliant pink.

Bradhaws Superb Mixed.

Oriental. Rich in oriental coloring.



BLACK KNIGHT SWEET PEA

Black Knight. Standard wine-brown or dark claret; wings heavily shaded with brownish-purple.

Bulbous Plants

AMARYLLIS.

Both Belladonna and those known as Hippeastrums, the former pink, the latter from nearly white to deep crimson with broad stripe of color down center of each petal. Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50; postage 10c per bulb.

Burbank's Giant Hybrids. Ordinary select mixture; bulbs 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Each 50c.

ANEMONES.

Very ornamental winter, spring and summer flowering bulbs; both single and double flowers, the colors are wonderfully beautiful; shades of blues, scarlet, rose, white, lavender, etc. Double, all colors, mixed, per doz. 35c, per hundred \$2.50. single, all colors, mixed, per doz. 30c, per hundred \$2.00.

BEGONIA.

Tuberous rooted. In single, semi-single and double varieties, mixed, per doz. 40c, per hundred \$3.00.

CANNA.

In great variety both named sorts and unnamed mixtures of standard kinds in all colors. Per bulb 15c, per doz. \$1.50.

CALADIUM.

The well known Elephant's Ear; fine for tropical foliage effect. Per bulb 20c, per dozen \$2.00.

CALLA.

In all colors from the common white to yellow, pink and black. Each, 5c, per doz. 50c, extra large bulbs 10c, per doz. \$1.00.

DAHLIA.

All the standard sorts in cactus, show and pompon types, both single and double. Each 15c to 25c.

FREESIA.

The most easily grown sure-to-bloom bulbs of all the garden list. Per doz. 10c, per hundred 75c.



HYACINTH

GLADIOLUS.

The most satisfactory bulb of all the list, the "poor man's orchids" in unrivalled range of colors and flowering splendidly under the most ordinary care; no garden should be without them. Each 5c, per doz. 50c.

HYACINTHS.

Double, semi-double and single, both Dutch and Roman, from white to navy blue and to deepest crimson; a grand variety. Mixed 5c each, per doz. 50c. Named varieties 10c each, per doz. \$1.00.

IRIS.

English, German, Spanish and Japanese. a wonderful family, covering in color every shade known to nature. Each 5c, per doz. 35c.

IXIA.

Low-growing, graceful, grass-like stems of fair-sized flowers of rich and varied colors. Per dozen 15c, hundred \$1.00.

LILY.

Auratum, Bermuda, Candidum, Easter, Harrisii, Philippine, Tiger and native California species. Each 15c to 25c.

NARCISSUS.

Daffodils and Jonquils in both singles and doubles; Trumpets, Petticoats, Poets and all the great range of best varieties from white to orange. Each 5c, doz. 50c. Chinese Lily, each 10c, per doz. \$1.00.

OXALIS.

Charming dwarf bulbous plants with large bell-shaped flowers in white, yellow, pink and crimson. Per doz. 20c, hundred \$1.25.

RANUNCULUS.

Bulbous buttercups with single and double flowers in various bright hues, of four to six inches across. Persian, French and Turban, all very showy. Per doz. 15c, hundred \$1.00.

SPARAXIS.

Long, slender spikes of large star-like flowers in a great range of color, spotted, blotched, striped, variegated and flushed. A wonderful mixed variety. Per doz. 15c, hundred \$1.00.

TULIPS.

Both single and double in white, rose, pink, red, scarlet, crimson, magenta, purple, yellow and variegated (bizarre). Per doz. 50c.

TRITONIA.

Well known under above name and including those known to gardeners as Montbretias; very easy of growth and never fail to flower. Per doz. 15c, hundred \$1.

TIGRIDIA.

The "tiger flowers" of Mexico; the most orchid-like in form and colors of all hardy bulbous plants; a sun-loving, beautiful summer-flowering bulb of great merit. Each 5c, per doz. 50c.



ROSES

EVER-BLOOMING TEA.

25c each. \$2.50 per dozen.

This is a very popular class of rose on account of their free blooming qualities and wide range of color. Following are field-grown on their own roots:

Bride. Pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink; large, fine form, fragrant, free bloomer; one of the most popular of white roses.

Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson; beautiful buds, large and long; profuse bloomer. Bush a strong grower. One of the best.

Bridesmaid. Rich, clear pink; well known and popular variety.

Marie Van Houtte. For outdoor culture this beautiful rose cannot be excelled by any of its color; the flowers are large and creamy white and tinged with pale rose.



SAFRANO

Safrano. Saffron and apricot yellow, semi-double; beautiful in bud; fine for cut flowers.

Maman Cochet. Clear, rich pink; flower of great substance; a vigorous grower with pretty foliage; the finest of all the pink tea roses for open ground culture.

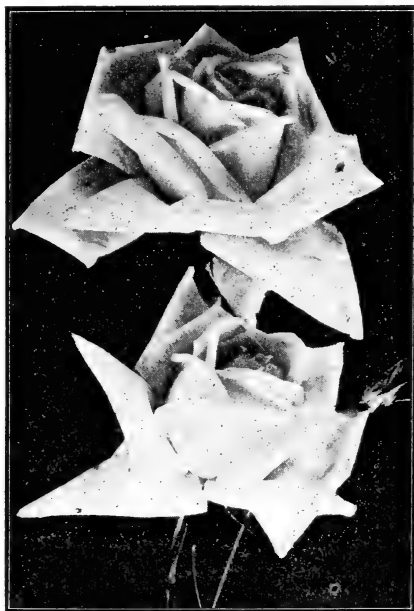
Laurette. Creamy white, shaded rose, an old garden favorite; a strong grower and free bloomer.

White Maman Cochet. The best of white bedders; flowers of mammoth size, round and full; pure white throughout; a general favorite wherever known; identical with Maman Cochet, except in color.

HYBRID TEA.

25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

This class of roses combines to a certain degree the qualities of the Tea Rose and the Hybrid Perpetual, being free blooming like the Teas, and quite hardy.

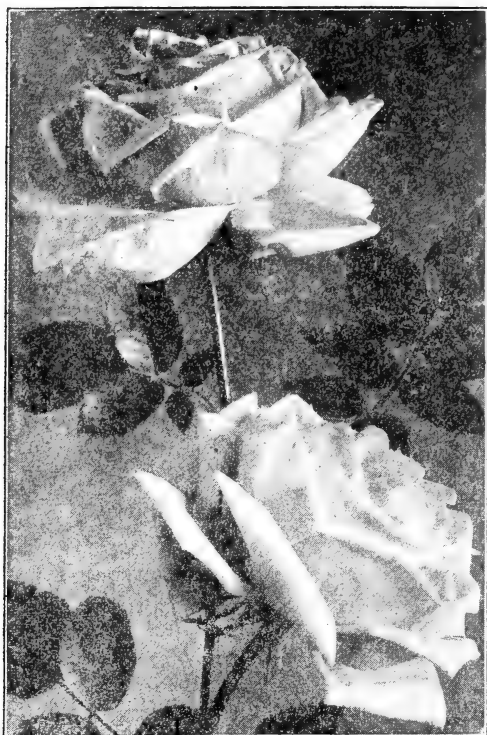


KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure ivory white; the grandest of all white roses; is a strong grower, producing buds and flowers of enormous size; the finest of all for cut flowers; no lover of roses can afford to be without it.

Grus an Tepliz. The reddest of red roses; bright scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; the freest grower and most profuse of any everbloomer.

Climbing Kaiserin. (Mrs. Robt. Peary). This is without doubt the grandest of all white climbing roses, most satisfactory white climber we have in the nursery.



LA FRANCE

La France. Silvery rose, shading to pink; very large and full; constant bloomer; sweetest scented of all roses.

Duchess of Albany. (Red La France). Rosy pink; very large and double; fragrant.

President Carnot. A delicate rosy blush, shaded deeper in the center; very large and exquisitely shaped, with thick, shell-like petals.

Madame Caroline Testout. Clear, bright rose; very sweet; flowers large and double, resembling La France, but of more sturdy habit.

White La France. (Augustine Guinnoiseau). Identical with La France, except in color, which is pearly white; sometimes tinted with fawn.

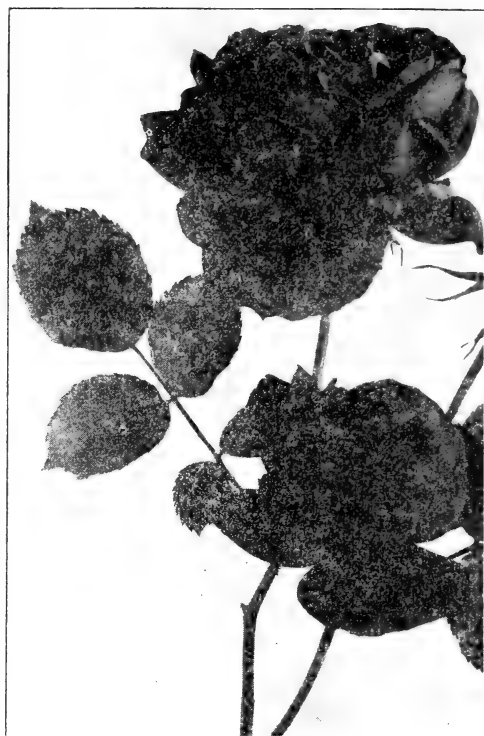
Helen Gould. A most beautiful and satisfactory rose for outdoor culture; it is a cross between Kaiserin and Testout.

Meteor. One of the very brightest colored deep red roses in existence; the color is a rich, deep, velvety crimson; both buds and flowers are large, elegantly formed.

EVERBLOOMING BOURBON, BENGAL AND CHINA.

25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

This class of roses are strong, vigorous growers, free and continuous bloomers.



METEOR

Agrippinia. For bedding in hedge this rose is admirably adapted; is always in bloom; color brilliant red; double and sweet.

Queen Scarlet. A constant and profuse bloomer similar to Agrippina; a rich velvety scarlet.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Distinguished by their vigorous, upright growth, and large fragrant flowers.

Ulrich Brunner. One of the grandest hardy roses; color brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish.

Captain Christy. Extra large flat flowers; color a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at the center to crimson.

Paul Neyron. The largest rose in cultivation; a handsome upright grower producing an immense flower at the end of every long stiff stem; color a deep rose.

Margaret Dickson. White with pale flesh center; extra large flower with shell-like petals; good form, handsome foliage.

CLIMBING TEA AND NOISETTE.

25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Banksia. White or yellow. A rapid growing thornless climbing rose; flowers

small, blooms in great profusion in early spring.

Gold of Ophir. Yellow suffused with coppery red; one of the most beautiful of the climbing roses, covered in spring with flowers in the greatest profusion.

Climbing Wooton. A sport from Souvenir de Wooton and identical with it; blooms in great profusion; color crimson.

Reine Marie Henriette. Brilliant cherry red; very large and double.

La Marque. One of the most desirable of white climbers. A very prolific bloomer.

Marchal Niel. The buds and flowers of this rose are superb; extra large, double and exquisitely perfumed; the color is a deep golden yellow.

MISCELLANEOUS CLIMBING ROSES.

25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

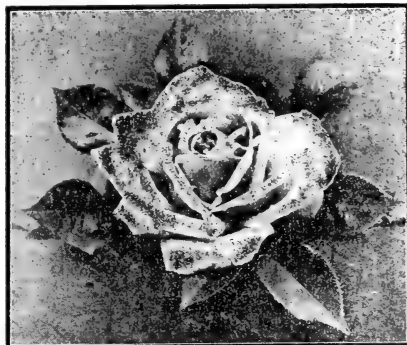
All the following are remarkably strong growers. Flowers are produced most profusely.

Cherokee. A splendid sort with large snowy white single blossoms, with fluffy golden yellow stamens.

Crimson Rambler. A well known hardy climbing rose; strong grower producing

blooms in great bouquets of a lovely shade of crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. A valuable new pedigree climbing rose; originated from seed bloom; the flowers are borne in large clusters; a beautiful shell pink color which lasts a long time without fading.



CAPTAIN CHRISTY

Philadelphia Rambler. A grand new rose of the general habit of "Crimson Rambler," but blooms earlier, is freer from fungous diseases.

Ornamental Trees and Plants

EUCALYPTUS.

Eucalyptus botryoides. A very straight and quick growth fine for country roadside planting, also underground timber work; tall growing umbrageous trees. Per oz. 75c.

E. corynocalyx. (Sugar Gum)...Stands more drought than any other variety; a rapid, straight and tall grower; the great post and pole gum; a little tender in cold localities; timber very durable. Per oz. 75c; lb. \$8.00.

E. globulus. (Blue Gum). Best known of all, thriving everywhere in the state except on the desert and the colder sections. One of the most useful, good fuel and fine for lumber. A substitute for hickory in wagon manufacture, being as strong and more durable. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$6.00.

E. leucoxylon. (White Iron Bark). A valuable hard wood; very durable underground. Extensively used for mining and railroad timbers, largely used for tool handles and ship building. Per oz. 75c; 1 lb. \$8.00.

E. resinifera. (Australian Mahogany). One of the very finest of all for interior finish; the richest and deepest red of all the family and the straightest tree of all in the wood lot. Per oz. 75c; 1 lb. \$8.00.

E. rudis. (Desert Gum) Highly recommended for hot, dry localities, thriving where other suffer from hot sun; for forest covering in dry, hot valleys one of the best, but timber not so strong as some other species. Per oz. \$1.00; lb. \$10.00.

E. polyanthema. (Australian Beech) A round-leaved species; much used for mining underground work, being hard and durable. Grows well in dry, hot regions. Per oz. 75c; lb. \$8.00.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum) Next to the Blue most common species in California, thriving on all good lands. The timber is unsurpassed. Thrives in dry, hot interior valleys and stands considerable cold. The best for railroad ties and fine for finishing lumber. Per oz. 65c; lb. \$6.00.

E. tereticornis. (Gray Gum) A tree almost identical with the last, with a more straight growth, but of a lesser girth than the last named when of like age; height 200 ft. Per oz. 75c; lb. \$8.00.

E. viminalis. (Manna Gum) Hardy and rapid growing, thrives in hot, dry regions, and also close to the coast; a good, quick-growing fuel tree. Per oz. 75c; lb. \$8.00.

ACACIAS.

Acacia Baileyana. A handsome tree with glaucous-green foliage. Flowers in

racemes 3 to 4 inches long, yellow; one of the most beautiful of the Acacias. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

A. cultriformis. A distinct and beautiful species, forming a large shrub, with blue-green leaves and masses of yellow, ball-like blossoms. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

A. melanoxylen (Blackwood) Timber valuable for cabinet-makers' work and some fine furniture has been manufactured from it in Southern California; a good street tree. Per oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.

CERATONIA. (Carob).

Ceretonia siliqua. St. John's Bread. One of our best drought resistant ever-green trees; not yet sufficiently appreciated in California. Oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

COPROSMA.

Coprosma baueriana. A dense growing shrub with beautiful, glossy green leaves; a fine decorative foliage plant, excellent either for lawn decoration or as a single specimen. Pkt. 25c.



AVENUE OF BLUE GUM. EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

A. dealbata. (Silver Wattle) Very ornamental and one of the very best for street planting. Per oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00.

A. floribunda. Ornamental, with very abundant handsome flowers throughout the

A. decurrens (Black Wattle) A medium-sized tree of rapid growth; very useful and ornamental. The bark is rich in tannin. Per oz. 35c; lb. \$3.50.

A. latifolia A handsome shade tree; leaves broad; yellow flowers in large catkins. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

A. molissima. An abundant blooming tree, very ornamental; suitable for street or garden. Per oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00.

A. saligna. Small tree of weeping habit; very ornamental, with long bluish leaves. Per oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00.

CASUARINA. She-Oak or Beef-Wood.

Very drought-resistant trees resembling in gross aspect the pines. Good for roadsides, garden or fuel purposes. Per oz. \$1.

GREVILLA. (Silk Oak).

Grevillea robusta. Much used for street work, though of a brittle nature and rather dirty for city use; very drought-resistant, but should be pruned early. Oz. 50c, lb. \$6.00.

G. thelemanniana. A scarlet flowering shrub of fine, fern-like foliage that has no superior as an ornamental, and highly recommended for dry, hot situations.

PITTOSPORUMS.

Fine ornamental trees native to Australia; among the best for either garden, street or hedge purposes. Two specimens are common—*P. eugeniodes* and *P. undulatum*. Oz. 50c

STERCULIA.

Sterculia diversifolia. (Bottle Tree). Much used for street planting. Oz. 60c. lb. \$6.00.

S. acerifolia. (Flame Tree). A large shade tree with maple-like leaves and covered in season with myriads of small, intensely-scarlet, bell-shaped flowers. Oz. 60c. lb. \$6.00.

CAMPHORA. (Camphor).

Camphor officinalis. A handsome evergreen shade or street tree from which the commercial gum camphor is obtained. Oz. 25c. lb. \$4.00.

CEDRUS. (Cedar).

Cedrus deodora. (Incense Cedar). A giant tree of the Indian Himalayas and one of the finest, most handsome and hardiest conifers grown. Oz. 50c. lb. \$5.00.

C. libani. (Cedar of Lebanon). A fine shade and ornamental tree; mentioned in Scripture. Oz. 50c. lb. \$6.00.

CRYPTOMERIA (Japan Cedar).

Cryptomeria elegans. A fine decorative tree for lawn or garden planting, of beautiful soft, finely-cut foliage. Oz. 50c.

C. Japonica. Not quite so ornamental as foregoing but a larger tree; both do best near coast. Oz. 30c. lb. \$3.00.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress).

Cupressus Guadalupensis. (Blue cypress). from lower California; a fine color. Oz. 50c.

C. macrocarpa. (Monterey cypress). The favorite for windbreaks and hedges. Oz. 10c.

Cupressus Lawsonia (Lawson's or Port Orford Cedar). A flat, fern-leaved ornamental evergreen of pyramidal growth. Oz. 40c. lb. \$4.00.

JACARANDA.

Jacaranda ovalifolia. Known also as *J. Mimosaefolia*. Blue-flowering, fern-leaved tree from Brazil belonging to the Bignonia family. Seeds 25c 100.

LIBROCEDRUS. (Red Cedar).

Librocedrus decurrens. A native tree of grand habit and general appearance; flat, fern like leaves, silvery beneath and green above. Oz. 40c. lb. \$4.00.

MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia grandiflora. A lovely evergreen species with large, fragrant white flower. Oz. 25c, lb \$2.50.

PINUS. (Pines).

Pinus Canariensis. (Canary Island Pine). Long leaves which in young state are intensely blue. One of the most ornamental and drought resistant of all pines; a handsome tree for the purpose. Oz. 35c, lb. \$3.50.

P. ponderosa. A native species attaining great size and growing at all altitudes in the poorest of soils. Oz. 30c, lb \$3.00.

P. radiata. (Monterey Pine). Also known as *P. insignis*. The most common and best known of our native species, but perhaps the shortest lived. Must have well-drained soil. Oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

SCHINUS. Pepper Tree.

molle. The greatest favorite and most handsome tree grown in California. Oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

SEQUOIA. Big Tree.

Sequoia gigantea. (California Big Tree). Too well known to need description, but recommended for general garden and lawn planting. Oz. 75c, lb. \$7.50.

S. sempervirens. (California Redwood). Our great lumber tree. Prefers damper air than the other species. Also prefers north slopes. Oz. 50c, lb. \$5.00.



CALIFORNIA FAN PALM.
WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA.

CATALPA.

Catalpa speciosa. A large-leaved tree much grown in the east for fence posts and railroad ties; also of good ornamental value, fine in both foliage and flower. Oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

FRAXINUS.

Fraxinus lanceolata. One of the finest of street shade trees; much superior in every way to the Arizona ash. Oz. 35c.

LAGERSTROEMIA. (Crepe Myrtle).

Lagerstroemia Indica. A beautiful flowering, small tree of fine habit, bearing rose-colored flowers of a crepe or crushed tissue appearance. Pkt. 15c.

MELIA. (China Berry Tree).

Melia azedarach unbraculiformis. True Texas Umbrella. Wonderfully resistant to heat and drought. Oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

GLEDITSCHIA. (Honey Locust).

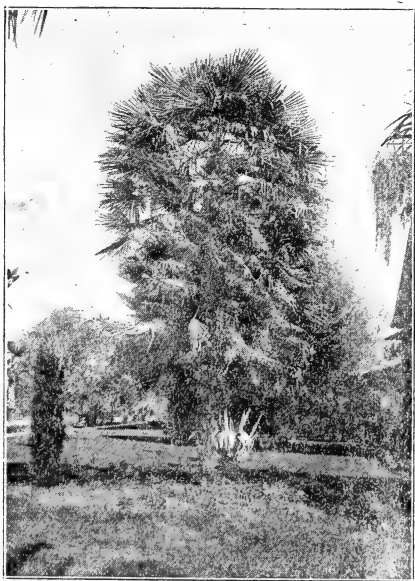
Gleditschia triacanthos. A rapid grower, useful for shade, roadside or fence posts. Oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

ROBINIA. (Black Locust).

Much used for shade, roadsides, fence posts and fuel purposes; a fast-growing, hardy tree. Oz. 10c, lb. 85c.

PALMS.

Erythea edulis. (Guadaloupe fan palm). A fast-growing species; the most handsome of all our hardy fan palms. 10 seeds 15c, 100 seeds \$1.00.



WINDMILL PALM. *TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSUS.*

Trachycarpus excelsus. Also known as Chamaerops. The popular and hardy windmill palm.

Phoenix canariensis. (Canary Island Date). The most extensively grown for lawn and garden planting of any palm used in California. A handsome, hardy species. 10 seeds 10c, per 100 seeds 50c.

W. robusta. The lower California species; the most popular for street planting.

Washingtonia filifera. (Native California fan palm). Oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.



DWARF DATE PALM. *PHOENIX RECLINATA.*

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Acacia armata. The best of all for hedges; a small leaved spiny species of spreading habit with tiny yellow flower balls. Small pots, 8 to 12 inches, 15c each; per 10 \$1.25.

A. Dealbata. (Silver Wattle). A handsome tree for planting on lawns or in parks, also one of the best for streets. In small pots 8 to 12 inches high 15c. \$1.25 per 10. 2 to 3 ft. in cans 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

A. Decurrens. One of the best trees for street planting. In small pots 8 to 12 inches 15c each. \$1.25 per 10. 2 to 3 feet in cans 30c each. \$2.50 per 10.

A. Saligna. Leaves long and narrow, sea green in color, very floriferous. 8 to 12 inches in small pots, 15c each. 1.25 per 10. 2 to 3 feet 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

A. latifolia. A large tree of willowy habit bearing yellow catkins of good size and fine color. In small pot 8 to 12 in. high, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. in cans, 40c; \$3.50 per 10.

A. cultriformis. A blue leaved, very free flowering shrub most extensively planted for mass effect. In small pot 8 to 12 in. high, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; 2 to 3 ft. in cans, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

A. molissima. One of the finer fern-leaved species: excellent for street or garden planting. In small pot 8 to 12 in. high, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; 1 to 2 ft. in cans, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

A. floribrinda. A willow-leaved small tree of very free-flowering habit; most drought-resistant. In small pot 8 to 12 in. high, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. in cans, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

A. Baileyana. Blue, fern-like leaves and the most floriferous of the family. 2 to 3 ft. in tin cans, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

A. melanoxylon. The famous Blackwood so much used on street except in the driest localities. 2 to 3 ft. in cans, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Camphora officinale. The well-known camphor tree of commerce; fine for lawn or streets. 12 to 18 in. in pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Araucaria Bidwillii. The most popular and hardy of this fine group of Australian pines. From \$1.00 up.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

A. excelsa. Well known as the Norfolk Island Pine; fine for coastal planting but less heat enduring than the foregoing. From \$1.00 up.

A. imbricata. The Monkey Puzzle needs the damp air of the coast or partial shade if grown in the interior; a curious yet

beautiful tree. Balled and sacked, 2 ft., \$3.25 each.

Arbor vitae. Low compact coniferous evergreens of various foliage; all attaining about the same size and used for the same purposes. 2 to 3 ft. balled and sacked, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Cedrus deodara. Incense or Indian cedar; one of the very best of evergreens for ornamental planting. 5 inch pots, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Catalina cherry. Fine for street and general ornamental uses. 3 to 4 ft. 60c each.

Cypress, Italian. Tall columnar growth much used for cemeteries and Italian gardens. In small pots 8 to 12 in., 15c each. \$1.25 per 10; 1 to 2 ft. in cans, 25c each.

Cypress, Lawson's. A flat, fern-like leaf and a large conical or pyramidal growth makes this tree of high value for specimen effect. In cans, 60c each.

Cypress, Monterey. The most common species; extensively used for hedges and windbreaks. In small pots, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$7.50 per 100.

Carob or St. John's Bread. The most drought-resistant of all our ornamental evergreens. The pods are fine stock food much used in Europe. 8 to 12 inch in 4 inch pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Eucalyptus citriodora. The lemon-scented gum; furnishing also a superior wood. Sensitive to frosts. In small cans, 15c each.

E. corynocalyx. The sugar gum; most drought-resistant of all though less hardy than red or blue gums. In flats of 100 \$1.75; \$15.00 per 1000; \$13.00 per 1000 in 5000 lots.

E. Robusta (Swamp Mahogany). Thrives best on low grounds, especially near sea coast. A remarkably healthy, robust variety. Height 100. Per oz., 50c.

E. Goniocalyx (New South Wales Blue Gum). Wood very durable, hard and tough, a rapid grower. Height 200 ft. Per oz., 60c.

E. polyanthema. Round poplar-like leaf of a bluish tinge; slow growing but ornate. Prices on application.

E. ficifolia. The famous scarlet flowering gum. In pots 2 to 3 ft. 75c each.

E. rudis. Very drought resistant, fine for roadside planting; endures heat, cold, and drought. In flats of 100 trees \$1.75; per 1000, \$15.00; in 5000 lots, \$13.00 per 1000.

E. rostrata. The well-known red gum, hardy, water and drought-resistant and of high value for all purposes. In flats of 100. \$1.50; per 1000, \$14.00; in 5000 lots. \$13.00 per 1000.

E. tereticornis. Very similar to *rostrata* and used for same purposes and situations. In flats of 100, \$1.75; per 1000, \$15.00; in 5000 lots, \$13.00 per 1000.

E. globulus. The blue gum is the best known, fastest growing and most extensively planted of all; not so hardy as the red gum. In flats of 100, \$1.50; per 1000, \$14.00; in 5000 lots, \$13.00 per 1000.

Grevillea robusta. The Australian silky oak is a quick-growing, drought-resistant ornamental tree for general purposes. 2 to 3 ft. in cans, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Jacaranda ovalifolia. A rather tender tree with beautiful, fern-like leaves and large, trumpet-shaped blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft. in cans, 50c each.

Magnolia grandiflora. This large-flowering universal favorite needs no description as every plant lover knows it. 14 to 18 inch in pots, 60c each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

Pepper Tree. The best known strictly ornamental tree in Southern California. In small pots 10c; larger, 15c and up; per 100, \$7.50.

Pine, Canary Island. Equally desirable of all; thriving everywhere. 8 to 12 inch, 2 inch pots, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Pine, Canary Island. Equally desirable for general use as the common Monterey but much more ornate. 1 ft. in cans, 35c; 2 ft. 70c each.

Live Oaks. The best known species (*Quercus agrifolia*) now so much in demand for natural planting. Prices on application.

Cork Oak. The best ornamental oak to plant in California, faster growing, more compact and a finer appearance than native species. 9 inch in 3 inch pots, 15c each.

Rubber Tree. We keep two species; the real India rubber tree (*Ficus elastica*) somewhat tender, and the hardier Morton Bay Fig, *F. macrophylla*. Prices on application.

Sequoia sempervirens. California red-wood. 2 ft. in 5 inch gal. cans, \$1.50.

Sequoia sempervirens. California red-wood. Both sequoias are popular but the big tree is generally most satisfactory unless on coast. 1 to 2 ft. in 5 inch pots, 40c.

PALMS, YUCCAS, ETC.

Bamboos. In several species in clump. 50c and upward.

Chamaecrops excelsa. (*Trachycarpus*.) The hardy windmill palm. 20 to 30 inch in 5 gal. cans, \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50; \$8.00 per 10; \$12.00 per 10.

Erythea armata. The Mexican blue palm, slow growing but ornamental. \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

E. Edulis. One of the finest fan palms grown. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

W. Sonorae, or Mexican fan palm, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each.

Dracena australis and *D. indivisa*, both much used for pot, tub and garden culture. 4 to 5 ft., 5 gal. cans, \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., balled, \$1.25 each.

Cocos australis. Hardy, dwarf, feather-leaved palm of the strictly ornamental class. Prices on application.

C. plumosa. The grandest palm grown in California; a living head of green ostrich plumes. In boxes, \$1.25 per foot.

Phoenix Canariensis. The most universally planted of all garden palms, known as the "Ornamental or Canary Island Date." 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Washingtonia filifera. Our thick-trunked native fan palm. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.25 each.

W. robusta. The more slender species used for street planting. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Yucca pendula. The toughest, most graceful and enduring of all strap-leaved ornamentals. 75c to \$2.00 each.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Elms, American, English or cork-barked. 4 to 6 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Mulberry. Persian. 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Sycamore. The oriental or European, the best of all. Price on application.

Texas umbrella tree. Too well known to need description. 4 to 5 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c each.

Crape Myrtle. Our best deciduous, flowering small tree. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

Spiraea Reevesiana (Bridal wreath). A well known favorite shrub, with beautiful white flowers. 30c to 60c each.

Coprosma Baueriana. Glossy, green leaves, fine for grouping, or single shrub. In small pots, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

Fuchsia. All the leading sorts. 30c to 50c each.

Hydrangea otaska. The flowers are much larger than the old variety, and of a delightful pink color. 50c each, large, \$1.00 each.

Hibiscus. Peachblow, double and single crimson. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

H. manihot (Yellow) Japan. 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Lantannas. Each, 15c to 25c.

Pettosporum undulatum. Very desirable shrub, large, dark green leaves, flower sweetly scented. 2 to 2½ ft., 30c. \$2.50 per 10.

Poinsettias pulcherrima. The well-known "Christmas Flower" of Mexico, unsurpassed for the splendor of its brilliant scarlet flower bracts, grows to a large size. 35c to \$1.00 each.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Aralia papyrifera. Chinese rice paper plant. In 5 inch pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Bottle brushes. In several species. 50c to 75c each.

Diosnia alba. Breath of Heaven. 12 to 18 inch, 75c each.

Genista (Brooms). In three species. Prices on application.

Spireas, lemon verbanis and a good selection of deciduous flowering shrubs.

Grevillea Thelemanniana. A fine-leaved, scarlet-flowering shrub of great beauty and hardiness. 2 ft. 4 to 5 inch pots, 50c each.

Laurustine. A flowering shrub much used for massing or hedges. 12 to 15 inches high in 4 inch pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Oleanders. In several colors, both single and double. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS.

Asparagus. Both plumosa and Sprengeri. 15c and up; 50c and up.

Bougainvillea. Magenta-flowered, 50c and up. Red-flowering (lateritia). Scarce and very difficult to propagate. \$2.50 and up.

CLIMBERS.

Clematis. In several colors and shades. 35c each.

Ficus repens (Climbing rubber). This is the best for brick or stone walls and fences. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Solanum Wenlandii. A splendid climber with delicate light blue flowers, deciduous. 35c to 50c each.

Ivies. Both English and Japanese. 30c each.

Bignonias. In several colors. 35c and up each.

Tecomas. Often classed with the bignonias and similar in flower. 2 to 3 ft. in pots, 50c each.

Jasmines. Three of the best always in stock. In pots, 35c each.

Honeysuckle. Japanese and variegated. 35c to 50c each.

Passion vines. In white, blue or scarlet. 50c each.

Plumbago. In white or blue. In 4 inch pots, 25c each.

Wistaria. Both the common purple and its white variety. In pots, 50c each.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Bulbs. Dutch and spring and summer flowering bulbs of all kinds kept constantly in stock. Prices on application.

Begonias. In great variety of foliage and color of flowers. Prices on application.

Cannas. In all colors from white to crimson. \$1.00 per doz. and up.

Carnations. All the best named varieties. \$1.00 per doz. and up.

Chrysanthemums. In season we keep all the best and latest domestic and European introductions. Small plants in 2 inch pots. \$1.00 per doz.

Geraniums. We keep all the best sorts in too great variety to list, but varied enough to please the most fastidious. Small plants in pots, \$1.00 per doz.

Heliotrope. In all shades from white to royal purple. \$1.50 per doz.

Marguerites. In white, yellow or blue. \$1.00 per doz.

Pansies. A grand mixture of the best of American, German and French strains. 50c doz.

Petunias. Our California strains of single, semi-double and double are unsurpassed. \$1.00 per doz.

Salvias. Both blue and red (splendens.) \$1.00 per doz.

Stocks. In season we carry all colors. 35c to 50c per doz.

We aim to keep constantly on hand every sort of herbaceous bedding and border plant, annual, perennial or perennial rooted and furnish same at lowest prices, which will gladly be quoted on application.

Citrus and Deciduous Fruits

ORANGES.

Each \$1.25 to \$2.00 according to size.

Mediterranean Sweet. Fruit medium to large; few seeds, oval in shape, late. The tree is thornless and very productive; a splendid shipper.

Thompson's Improved Navel. Fruit of medium size, early, rind thin and smooth; resembles the Washington navel in habit; a fine keeper and of excellent flavor.



WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE

Washington Navel. The most profitable Orange grown; a regular bearer of large, luscious fruits of the most delicious flavor; fine shipper; the best variety for California.

Valencia Late. An early and prolific bearer, fruit medium size, oval, solid and heavy; flesh exceedingly juicy and sweet; holds its quality until autumn.

Tangerine. The standard variety ripens at the same time as the navels; pulp is sweet and separates freely from the rind.

LEMONS.

Each \$1.25 to \$1.75 according to size.

Eureka. The favorite shipping commercial variety. Fruit of medium size, sweet rind, abundant acid, and fine flavor a heavy bearer.

Lisbon. Medium sized fruit, oblong with prominent point, few seeds, acid strong, and of fine flavor; very productive.

Villa Franca. Fruit of medium size and of fine flavor, nearly seedless, rind thin, with no bitterness. Valuable for commercial planting.

THE POMELO or GRAPE FRUIT.

Triumph. Medium size, few seeds, heavy, juicy and well flavored; an early and prolific bearer. Each \$1.50.

Marsh's Seedless. Said by many to be the best of the Pomelo family. Seedless and sweet; it can be eaten without sugar when fully matured. Each \$2.

ALMONDS.

Ne Plus Ultra. Tree a rapid grower, leaves large, good bearer, nuts large, shell soft. 35 cts. each, per 100 \$30.

I. X. L. Nuts large, easily shelled, no bleaching necessary, fine bearer, tree of upright growth; highly recommended by planters. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

Nonpareil. Of a weeping style of growth; small foliage; a heavy bearer with thin shell. One of the best. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

APPLES, SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest. Fine for table, medium size, light yellow, tender and sweet. 20 cts. each, \$15 per 100. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$18.00 per 100.

Red June. Early, oblong in shape, medium size, fine for table. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

Red Astrachan. One of the best commercial varieties. Large, red, with a pleasing acid flavor. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

APPLES, FALL VARIETIES.

Gravenstein. Tree is a vigorous grower, fruits large, splashed with red and orange; tender, crisp and of fine flavor. 25 cts. each, per 100 \$18.

Fall Pippin. Fruit large, yellowish green, flesh tender and mellow, of fine quality. 25 cts. each, \$18.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, light yellow, flesh yellow, crisp and juicy; fine for table or cooking. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

APPLES, WINTER VARIETIES.

Yellow Bellflower. Large size, oblong, flesh juicy, rather acid; does well in California. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

Kentucky Red. Medium size, greenish yellow, streaked with red; flesh white, tender and juicy. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

Winesap. Medium, yellow with red streaks; flesh yellow, of fine rich flavor. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Missouri Pippin. Admirably adapted to Southern California; large, round, yellow striped red, tender and juicy; fine for market. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

Baldwin. Very productive, large, round, deep bright red, juicy, crisp, subacid, of fine flavor. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

Newtown Pippin. Large, golden yellow. Flesh crisp and juicy, one of the standard varieties in California. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

Stone's Eureka. Large, round, yellow striped with red; tender and juicy. 20 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

White Winter Pearmain. Oblong, of medium size, yellowish white with brown spots; flesh juicy and of fine quality; planted largely in this state. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100.

APPLES, CRAB.

Yellow Hiberian. Large, fine, golden yellow. 25 cts. each.

Red Siberian. Fruit small, fine flavor. 25 cts. each.

Transcendent. Fruit large, tree productive; crisp and juicy, skin yellow striped with red; tender and juicy. 25 cts.

Martha. Skin yellow striped with red; the best for home cooking. 25 cts. each.



ROYAL APRICOT

APRICOTS.

Royal. More extensively planted than any other variety, fine for canning and drying, fruit oval, yellow red on side next the sun. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Hemskirk. Large, slightly flat on the sides; flesh orange, tender and juicy. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Peach. Fruit large, flattened on sides, skin yellow, flesh juicy, and of rich flavor; fine for drying. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian. Fruit large, purplish black, flesh rich and delicious; fine bearer, one of the best blacks. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

Early Richmond. Very productive and one of the best for cooking. Dark red and juicy, but of acid flavor. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann). A splendid cherry of large size; yellow spotted with red, and red cheek; flesh juicy and sweet; a fine bearer. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

FIGS.

White Smyrna. A compact grower of spreading habit; skin thin, grayish green; a splendid table fig. 40 cts. each.



CALIMYRNA. GENUINE SMYRNA FIG.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna fig, skin lemon yellow, pulp amber color; fruit has a richness and flavor unsurpassed by any other variety and when dried contains more sugar than the imported Smyrna Fig. 40 cts. each.

Black California. Large, dark purple, very productive; the kind found most common in California. 40 cts. each.

Brown Turkey. Fruit large, color violet brown; the earliest fig in the San Francisco market. 40 cts. each.

GRAPES, AMERICAN VARIETIES.

10 cts each, \$1 per dozen.

Catawba. Bunches large, coppery red, fine for wine-making.

Concord. Early, large, black; berries sweet.

Isabella. A fine market variety; berries oval, black, sweet and juicy.

Worden. Black and of large size.

GRAPES, FOREIGN VARIETIES.

10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Black Hamburg. Bunches and berries large, sweet, juicy; one of the best table grapes.

Tokay. Berries large, skin thick, pale red, flesh firm and sweet; excellent for table.

Mission. The first grape grown in California; purple black, sweet and delicious.

Muscat of Alexandria. Yellowish green, skin thick, extensively planted for raisins.

Sultana. Long bunches, berries amber colored, seedless; a fine bearer and excellent for raisins.

Thompson's Seedless. A prolific bearer; large bunches, berries greenish yellow, seedless, larger than the Sultana; makes a raisin of fine quality.

Zinfandel. The leading variety in California for making claret; large bunches, berries dark purple.

Cornichon. Black, late, fine for shipping or market; agreeable flavor.

Malaga. Immensely productive; berries very large, on large bunches, yellowish green; a splendid shipper.

PEACHES, WHITE FREESTONE VARIETIES.

Briggs' Red May. Early, very popular; fruit medium to large; skin greenish white with red cheek; juicy and sweet. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

George IV. Size medium to large fruit; tender and sweet. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Stump the World. Large, white, with bright red cheek; juicy and of high quality. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Alexander. Considered the best early; large, greenish white, shaded with red; sweet and juicy. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

PEACHES, YELLOW FREESTONE VARIETIES.

Foster. Fruit large, yellow, red on cheek, early, rich and juicy, fine for canning or drying. 25 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

Globe. Very large, firm, juicy and of fine flavor. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Wheatland. Large and of excellent flavor, fine for shipping, canning or drying; yellow with red shade; firm and sweet. A splendid bearer. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Early Crawford. Large, oblong, skin yellow, with fine red cheek, flesh excellent. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Salway. A standard late peach; large, yellow mottled, with red cheek of sweet, luscious flavor. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Late Crawford. Very large, yellow, red cheek; sweet and of fine flavor; good for canning, etc. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Elberta. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; one of the best market sorts; a fine bearer and in every way first class. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Bilyen's Late. A fine shipper, large, white, with blush cheek, sweet. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.



LOVELL PEACH

Lovell. Large, of excellent flavor, largely used for canning and drying. Commands better prices than other varieties. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

PEACHES, CLINGSTONE VARIETIES.

Orange or Golden. Medium size, skin golden yellow; flesh rich and sweet. 35 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Tuscan Cling. A large, early, yellow cling, flesh juicy and of fine flavor, good canner and shipper. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

Lemon Cling. Fruit large, lemon shape, red on sunny side; rather acid in flavor. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

Heath Cling. Very large, white with light shade of red; tender and sweet; good for canning. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

PEARS, EARLY VARIETIES.

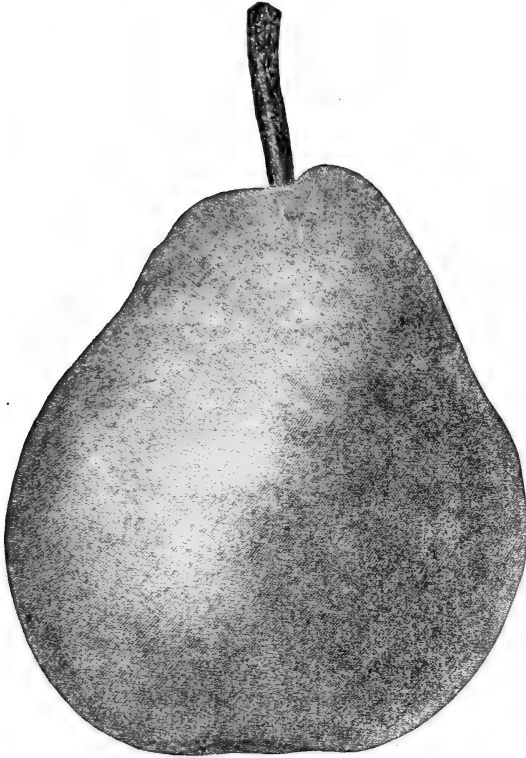
Madeline. The earliest, fruit medium pale yellow, flesh melting and sweet. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Seckel. Small but of superlative table excellence; color yellow russet with red cheek, spicy flavor; very popular. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Bartlett. Most famous of the table sorts, large, finely flavored and luscious; an abundant bearer, fruit yellow with pale blush on sunny side. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

PEARS, WINTER VARIETIES.

Beurre Diel. Fruit large, skin yellow, marked with brown dots, flesh rich and delicious. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.



BARTLETT PEAR

Winter Nelis. Skin yellowish green, medium, dotted with russet, flesh fine grained, exceedingly juicy and sweet; a fine shipper and splendid keeper. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

PLUMS.

Satsuma. Large, dark red, flesh red, firm, solid and juicy and of fine flavor. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Botan. Large size, skin yellow with purple on sunny side; very juicy, but slightly acid. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Green Gage. Pale green, small, round, juicy, of fine flavor. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Burbank. The best of the Japanese varieties. Fruit large, round, red, flesh yellow, sweet with a very pleasant flavor. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Kelsey Japan. Ornamental and a splendid bearer; fruit large, light red, when ripe of splendid quality. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Climax. Very early, large size, fine color; delicious flavor; the leader in early

shipping prunes; tree vigorous and productive. 50 cts. each.

Simon. A vigorous grower, fruit large, rich and sweet, with pineapple flavor; early and delicious. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

OLIVES.

Mission. Fruit medium to large, fine for pickles either green or ripe; makes splendid oil. 50 cts. each.

Manzanillo. The finest Seville olive, valuable for pickling and oil; a prolific bearer and one of the best. 50 cts. each.

PRUNES.

French Prune. Violet purple, rich and sugary, medium size, productive, fine for drying, planted extensively on this account. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Hungarian Prune. Large, reddish violet, juicy and sweet; a vigorous tree and strong bearer; fine for shipping or home market. 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

Sugar. Early tree, vigorous, carries a high percentage of sugar; dark purple flesh, tender and rich. 30 cts. each.

PERSIMMONS.

Japanese Persimmons are becoming more popular each season, especially for winter fruit, besides they always realize a high figure in the markets. We carry in stock all the standard sorts. 25 cts. each.

QUINCES.

Orange. Large fruit, fine for preserves; productive and popular; color golden yellow. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

Champion. Fruit yellow, large and handsome, bears early; and is more productive than the above. Cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.

NECTARINES.

Lord Napier. Flesh white, tender and juicy, fruit large, cream color with red cheek. 35 cts. each.

Boston. Yellow, with red cheek, fruit large, oval in shape with a pleasant but slightly acid flavor. 35 cts. each.

Hardwicke. Rich and of fine flavor, skin green with red cheek, large size; a splendid variety. 35 cts. each.

WALNUTS.

3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each; 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. The nuts are large, with thin shell, kernel white and sweet; the favorite in Southern California.

Placencia Perfection. A seedling from the Santa Barbara, and one of the best. The nuts command a better price than any other variety.

The Small Fruits

Guava Strawberry. Bushes bear well, producing a fruit of a strawberry flavor of the size of a small plum; fine for table and preserves. In pots, 15 cts. to 60 cts. each.

Guava Lemon. Fruit yellow, fine for jellies and preserves. 35 cts. each.

Loquats. The tree is ornamental, blooms in winter and bears fruit in spring of a rich sugary flavor; makes a splendid jelly, \$1 each.

BLACKBERRIES.

Mammoth Blackberry. A mammoth in growth and unlike any other Blackberry plant. In a favorable season it has attained a growth of 20 feet. The foliage is large and thick and of a deep green color. Fruit is enormously large, some berries being $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; ripens three weeks before other kinds. Of delicious flavor and sure to become a great favorite. To obtain the best results plant upon a trellis, which should be set 10 feet apart and set the plants 6 to 8 feet in the rows. \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

Crandall's Early. Everbearing, large and firm; early, one of the best. Per doz. 50 cts., \$3 per 100.

DEWBERRIES.

Gardena. Berries large, glossy black, rich and delicious. Vines bear heavy and produce an abundance of fruit. Per doz. 75 cts., per 100 \$4.

Lucretia. Produces an abundance of large, glossy, black fruit, of excellent quality, earlier than the blackberry. Per doz. 75 cts., per 100 \$4.

CURRENTS.

Cherry. Large, red, fine for preserves; productive. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Black Naples. Large, black, fine for jams and jellies. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Moore's Ruby. One of the best for jams and preserves. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Red Cross. A valuable standard variety of fine flavor. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Fay's Prolific. Fully as large as the cherry; early and productive. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberry. Cuthbert, red. Berries very large, rich red, flavor good; a fine shipper. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

California Surprise. 15 cts. each, \$12 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. Fruit of good size, light green, oval, skin smooth, of fine flavor. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Houghton. A fine grower and a good bearer, pale red fruit, sweet and juicy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LOGAN BERRY.

Logan Berry. Said to be a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, and partaking of the flavor of both, only more delicious than either. Seeds few; ripens early; excellent for table either raw or stewed. 75 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.



A WELL-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANT

STRAWBERRIES.

Brandywine. Plant a luxuriant grower. Fruit large, conical; flesh firm, of fine quality. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. Early, fine for fall planting, vigorous, adapted to all climates; a fine variety for market. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Laxton's Noble. Berries extra large, fine flavor, and splendid shipper. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

THE FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW.

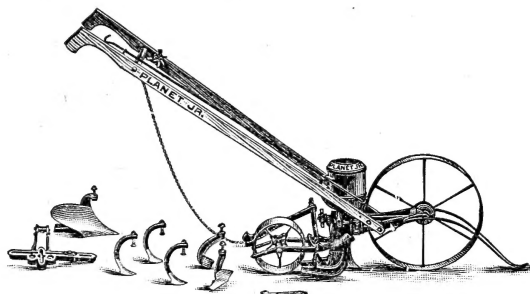
This tool is most useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, and 1 to 3 inches deep. The furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. In cultivating, plow away weed, and plow back again. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden.

Chicken-raisers find it a great advantage in plowing up their scratching-yards. Price, \$3.

We wish to impress upon our readers, especially market-gardeners and those having small farms, the fact that "Planet Jr." tools are great labor-savers and pay for themselves many times over in a single season.

"Planet Jr." Labor-Saving Garden Tools

These are the most perfect garden tools made, and have long been the most popular. They are known the world over and, beyond question, are the most complete in equipment and the most practical and labor-saving in the garden that have yet been invented. Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet, Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free for the asking to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered.



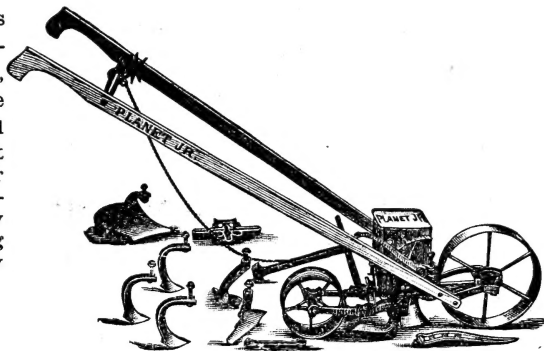
No. 6. Combined Hill and Seed Driller

"Planet Jr." No. 6, Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.

This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills and also drops in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. It is thrown out of gear instantly by moving a convenient lever, or the flow of seed is stopped by pushing down feed rod. No time is lost, no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow the different kinds of seeds, in the exact thickness required. gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over again in seed alone. As a wheel hoe it is like No. 17, but has a higher wheel. Price, complete, \$15.20; as a drill only, \$12.80.

"Planet Jr." No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

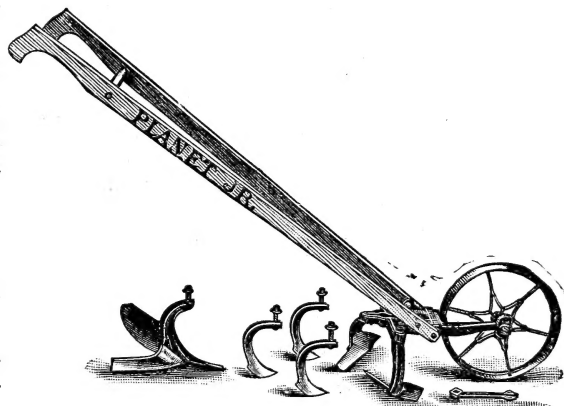
This combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and prefer not to buy separate machines. As a drill it is almost identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 4 Drill, and is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills. As a wheel hoe it is identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 12, Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from wheel to drill hoe takes but a moment, and the whole combination is one that we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory. Price, \$14.50.



No. 4. Combined Seed Drill

"Planet Jr." No. 4 Combined Seed Drill, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This is the most popular combined tool made. It combines, in a single implement, a first-class hill-dropping seeder, a single wheel hoe or weeder, a cultivator and a plow. The hopper holds two quarts of seed, which can be sown in continuous rows or dropped in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The drill is detached and the frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of the garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops. \$12; as a drill only, \$10.



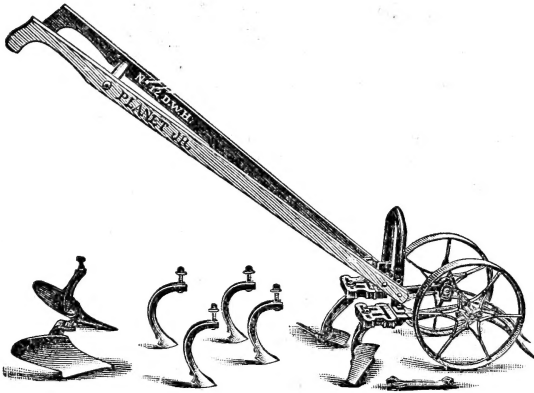
No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe

"Planet Jr." No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

For easy gardening, and at the same time clean and perfect gardening, the kind that will make your garden the talk of the neighborhood and cause your face to glow with honest pride, nothing is quite the equal of this No. 17 Wheel Hoe. It is suited to all kinds of garden cultivation and all garden crops. You can do more and

better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow, and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work. Price, \$5.75. No. 16, with a pair of rake and leaf-lifters in addition to the above equipment. Price, \$6.50. No. 17½, with hoes, cultivator teeth and leaf-lifter. Price \$5.-25. No. 18, with hoes only. Price \$4.25.

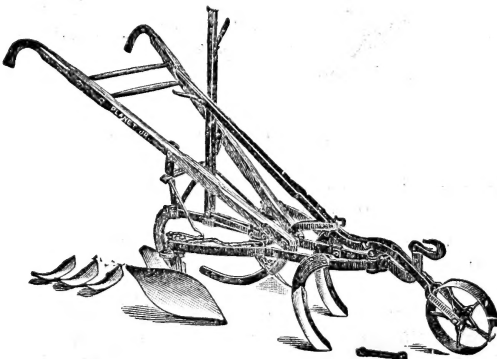
"PLANET JR." FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS



No. 12. Double-Wheel Hoe

"Planet Jr." No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than three men could have done in the same time with hand hoes. The No. 12 runs either astride or between rows; kills all the weeds and leaves the earth in fine shape. Then, too, it's so easy to work; 12-year old girls work gardens with them with ease and success. The No. 12 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a pair of plows for opening or covering, and a set of four all-steel cultivator teeth. Price, \$7.85.



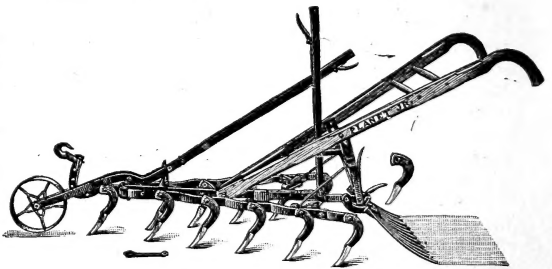
No. 8. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

"Planet Jr." No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. You can do most anything you want with it in the garden or field. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and back from center again. You can set the hoes at any angle or reverse altogether, cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer, who knows the best is always the cheapest. Price, \$10.50. Without depth regulator (order as No. 7), \$10.

"Planet Jr." No. 4 Plain Cultivator.

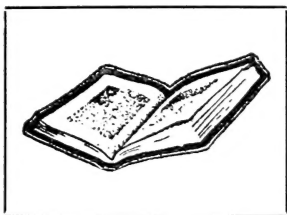
It is a light and very strong tool, having our improved patent hollow steel standards, our parallel and extra-high steel frame and new patent handle braces. It is used either with or without a wheel, the wheel being preferred in most sections. For very narrow rows, the outside teeth and standards may be removed from the frame. Price, \$6.65.



12-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulveriser

"Planet Jr." 12-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulveriser.

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. The farmer or gardener is most likely to cultivate best who has the tool best adapted to his purposes. With the 12-tooth harrow here shown, you go as deep or as shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It is a special favorite with strawberry-growers, market-gardeners and truckers. Price, complete, \$10.50; without pulverizer, \$9.00; without the wheel and pulverizer, \$7.30.



Books for the Fruit Grower, □ Rancher and Poultryman □□

Wickson's California Fruits and How to Grow Them—A manual of methods which have yielded the greatest success; with lists of varieties best adapted to different sections of the State. Size of page $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, some 500 pages, beautifully illustrated and bound in cloth. Price, carriage prepaid, \$3.00.

The Smyrna Fig at Home and Abroad—A treatise on practical fig culture, together with an account of the Wild or Caprifig and the establishment of the fig wasp, (*Blastophaga grossorum*) in America. By George C. Roeding. Price 50 cents.

Gardening in California—A brief treatise on the best methods of cultivating the Garden Beautiful. Price \$1.00.

The Horticulturists Rule-Book—L. H. Bailey. A compendium of useful information for fruit growers, truck gardeners, florists and others. Price 75 cents.

Grape Growing and Wine Making, American—Prof. G. Husmann. Revised. Garden and vineyard management from planting to harvesting, in the East, West and California; all about making wine. Price \$1.50.

Book of Alfalfa—F. D. Coburn. The most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop ever published. Price \$2.00

Irrigation and Drainage—Prof. H. F. King. The close relationship existing between the handling of soil water and soil culture, and the important effect, are clearly set forth with a presentation of methods securing most favorable conditions of soil for most profitable crop results. Price \$1.50.

Feeds and Feeding—Prof. W. A. Henry. A new and up-to-date hand-book for stock raisers; the acknowledged standard work on this subject. Price \$2.00.

Farm Poultry—G. C. Watson. The poultry industry for the farmer and amateur; breeds, buildings, incubating, brooding, feeding, etc. Price \$1.25.

Practical Poultry Keeper—L. Wright. A complete and standard guide for domestic use, market and exhibition. Price \$2.00.

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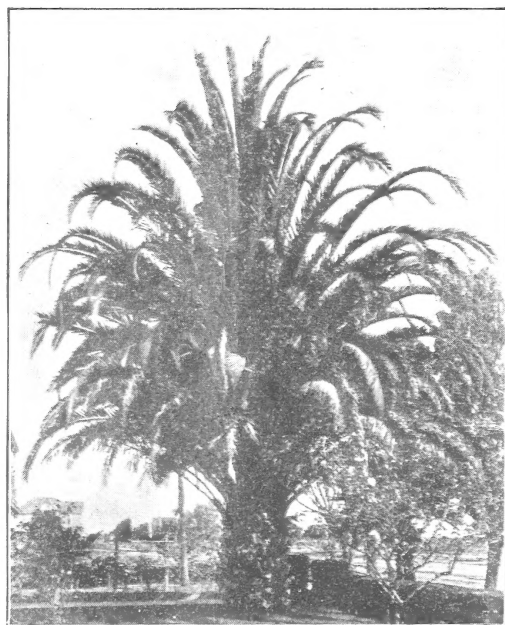
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